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28 October 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. STUDIES VISA ISSUE FOR NORTH KOREAN STUDENTS

SK150826 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by political reporter Pu Chi-yong, in the column "Reporter's Memobook": "U.S. Ignorance of North Korea"]

[Text] Ominously, the United States and Japan are showing some change in their attitude toward North Korea. Den Kawakatsu, chairman of Japan's Nankai Electric Railways Co., visited Pyongyang on 10 September, the first such visit to Pyongyang by a Japanese businessman, and it has been learned that the U.S. State Department is studying the issuance of visas for entry into the United States to North Korean scholars and three interpreters.

Chairman Kawatatsu of Japan, who is expected to stay in Pyongyang for seven days, will meet with North Korean trade and economic officials to discuss issues involving improvement of economic relations between Japan and North Korea. The American political scholars who had invited North Korean scholars to visit the United States are reportedly asking: What is wrong with our inviting both South and North Korean scholars to a simple seminar on Korean affairs? In the face of such moves by the United States and Japan, Pyongyang is very happy. An article filed from Pyongyang on 8 September by a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent describes Pyongyang's satisfaction.

According to this article, North Korean officials think that the North's peace offensive, including North-South talks, has made such a deep impression on world opinion, particularly on U.S. public opinion, that Washington will have to review its policy toward the Korean peninsula and even the issue of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

There would be no problem if we could discard or laugh away such an idea by Pyongyang, regarding it as nothing more than a smile diplomacy offensive that is so hackneyed and old-fashioned. However, we feel a chill creeping up our spines at the thought of U.S. press circles and scholars, as well as some Japanese businessmen, beginning to show a bit of innocence in their perception of North Korea, even going so far as to say: What is wrong with it?

The idea of North Korean scholars participating in a U.S. seminar alone demonstrates how innocent and naive U.S. scholars are. As indicated by

our Foreign Ministry officials, if the American scholars expect that North Korea will send true historians, they no doubt have no knowledge whatsoever about North Korea. Although North-South talks have begun to take place, no progress has been made in these talks and, as noted in an article by a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent, North Korea is bent on using these talks as a way to further approach the United States. Under such circumstances, if the United States issues visas to the North Korean scholars, it will only help North Korea profit from contacts with the United States, which is what North Korea pursues through North-South talks. It is also clear that the issuance of visas to the North Korean scholars by the United States could possibly impede progress in North-South talks.

The stark reality, however, is that U.S. press circles and scholars along with Japan businessmen, are deceived, consciously or unconsciously, by North Korea's smile diplomacy.

At the same time, another problem that has arisen at this juncture is the attitude adopted by our overseas missions, which are assigned the duty of making our standpoint regarding such issues felt in various forms, and of implementing such issues.

The rumor that the United States is studying the possibility of issuing visas to North Korean scholars came from the mouth of a Korean assemblyman who had visited Washington, and then it was reported by reporters of domestic papers. Even as the Korean correspondents in Washington went to the Korean Embassy to inquire about the rumor, the Embassy side concerned itself with an effort to prevent the correspondents from writing about this in the paper, without trying even to tell them what alternative or plan of action our government has with regard to this issue.

When will we see the disappearance of such an unpleasant aspect of Korean diplomacy, which is engrossed only in preventing our press from reporting such things, instead of trying to make efforts to persuade the press circles and scholars in the host country, while informing the people back at home of developments in such a way as to make the domestic academic circles and press exert all-out efforts to deal with such a thing?

CSO: 4107/315

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON ROK GROUP'S VISIT TO PYONGYANG

SK210135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Sep 85 p 4

["Full text" of statement by Kim Sang-hyop upon leaving for Pyongyang on the morning of 20 September]

[Text] Amid warm encouragement from all peace-loving people around the world and soaring expectations from 60 million compatriots, we, hometown visitors and folk art performers, are leaving for Pyongyang.

Our delegation that is to embark on a historic trip, is now preoccupied with a mixture of various emotions and inexplicable sentiments. We would like first to express our heartfelt gratitude to the overwhelming support of the nation, who have singlemindedly prayed for the coming of this day.

At the same time, we intend to give sincere words of comfort to the 10 million dispersed families, who have deferred the awaited joy of reunion and allowed us the good fortune to make a step in advance of them. In retrospect, we will be visiting the land which we have anticipated visiting even in our dreams and the family members whom we have never forgotten for a moment. This visit has been made possible after a long, tedious time of 40 years of waiting, including 14 years' time dotted with various adversities and ups and downs.

Needless to say, we do not believe that the 3-night, 4-day itinerary would totally relieve us of our deep-rooted regrets that have piled up during the past 40 years. In reality, this visit leaves much to be desired both in terms of the scale of the visiting group and of the scope of visiting places. Nevertheless, the path broken through a thornbush will never be obstructed easily.

By breaking down the seemingly invincible wall that has divided the world with ideologies and has split mankind with systems, we will open a path that cannot be blocked again.

Therefore, our visit to Pyongyang can be cited as a congratulatory event for the global village which has yearned for the realization of humanitarianism and as a brilliant achievement for the nation which has demonstrated its capabilities in pursuing peace. We firmly believe that just as water flows into a rushing river and as mountains stretch into a range, linking the South and North, we 60 million compatriots will unite into one and spring up in the end. Now, we, hometown visitors and folk art performers, are embarking on the visit to the North in a solemn and pious manner.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE REPORTS ON FAMILY REUNIONS IN PYONGYANG, SEOUL

SK221242 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Historic reunions of the separated families were made yesterday in Pyongyang and Seoul.

On this day in Seoul, 15 members of the home-visiting group from the North met with families and relatives living either in Seoul or in rural areas. Meeting with their families and relatives from the North, the families and relatives living in the South embraced them with tear-stained faces and unbosomed their inner feelings to them while inquiring into the well-being of the other family members who were not there and letting them know about the well-being of the family members and relatives living in the South but who were also not there.

The families and relatives living in the South could hardly hold back their emotions and excitement over the fact that their families in the North have become labor heroes, people's actors, and cadre members of the state organs of power thanks to the great benevolence and considerations of the great leader.

However, the South side committed the inhuman act of arranging a collective roundtable family reunion, refusing to heed the North's request that the reunion of the families and relatives be arranged in a home-like atmosphere.

Not only did the South side go to the length of making guides accompany the families and of preventing the families and relatives from talking to each other in peace, but also it committed such a rude act of making these guides meddle in the conversations of the reunited families and relatives. At the same time, the South side committed such a violent act as impeding the activities of reporters by shoving or pulling them away from the reunited families.

In the meantime, 20 members of the home-visiting group met with their families and relatives in the Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang, too. However, even in Pyongyang the South side prevented the members of the home-visiting group from freely meeting with their families and relatives. The South side committed such rude acts as going into the places where the family reunions were taking

place and preventing the members of the home-visiting group from talking to each other in a home-like atmosphere by recording their conversations.

The inhuman deeds committed by the South side in Seoul and Pyongyang are arousing great indignation among the popular masses from all walks of life.

CSO: 4110/251

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS SOUTH 'ACTS' UNBECOMING TO FAMILY REUNION

SK230713 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0647 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 September (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Cold Water on Feelings of Kinship," which says: The Red Cross art troupe and home-visiting group of the South Korean side gave performances and had reunion with families and relatives while staying in Pyongyang.

But, some members of the South Korean side who came to Pyongyang as guests made no scruple of committing disagreeable acts. Its suite members tried their hardest to pour cold water on the family atmosphere of reunion. They interfered with the conversation between a mother in the north and her son from South Korea by obtrusively wedging themselves between them and producing a tape-recorder, when it was taking place in a happy atmosphere. They even forced members of the home-visiting group to present "souvenirs" to their families and relatives and to utter such ridiculous words as urging them to go to South Korea and live together there before they had time to exchange greetings.

Sunday morning, a suite member of the South Korean side staying in Pyongyang Koryo Hotel gave a sealed envelope to his guide of our side as a "souvenir." And it contained the South Korean magazine SONYON CHUNGANG carrying anti-communist pictures and articles hurling groundless slanders at the north.

Earlier, on the evening of 20 September, a member of the home-visiting group of the South Korean side gave to a guide of the hotel a shirt inscribed with the words "prevail-over-communism" and "anti-espionage," saying that it was a "souvenir" on his visit to Pyongyang.

These impudent acts of members of the South Korean side which had nothing to do with the exchange of Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups met with a deserving rebuff.

CSO: 4100/773

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH STRATEGY FOR INTER-KOREAN PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 441, 28 Jun 85 pp 1K-9K

[Article: "Proposal for Inter-Korean Parliamentary Talks and Dialogue Strategy"]

[Text] 1. The Proposal for Inter-Korean Parliamentary Talks

(Seoul--Naewoe) At the fourth meeting of the Seventh Session of the Supreme People's Council which was held from 9 to 11 April 1985, the North Korean puppets proposed an inter-Korean parliamentary talk after deliberating on an agenda item entitled "the implementation of a practical measure designed to effect national reconciliation and confidence and to ease tension in the country between the North and the South."

The meeting passed the report of Ho Tam, secretary in charge of the unification problem and chairman of the Fatherland Peaceful Unification Committee, on that matter after holding a discussion session; and it adopted a letter addressed to the National Assembly of the ROK.

The parliamentary talk proposal made in the name of the Supreme People's Council proposed as its major agenda item the adoption of "a joint declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South"; and it said that North Korea would be ready to agree to any ROK proposal in addition to those regarding that matter. As for the method of holding the talks, it proposed either a joint session of parliaments or a session of parliamentary representatives.

The first method of holding "a joint session of both parliaments" proposes that both representatives and national assemblymen of North and South Korea jointly attend a plenary session of the ROK National Assembly and discuss the agenda item mentioned above; and the second method of holding a session of parliamentary representatives proposes that delegations of both sides, each of which is made up of chairmen and vice-chairmen of both parliaments and an appropriate number of parliamentary representatives of political parties of both sides be named and hold a meeting.

Furthermore, it was also proposed that the North-South parliamentary talks be convened at the earliest date, and that a preliminary contact be made at P'anmunjom early in May between business representatives named by chairman of both sides.

Meanwhile, the North Koreans set forth the necessity and justification for their proposal as follows: "It is a natural duty of politicians who are charged with great responsibility for the cause of the country and the nation to hold a North-South parliamentary talk under the present circumstances." They then contended that "the Supreme People's Council of the North and the National Assembly of the South represent the whole nation in their nature since they inclusively comprise politicians of all political parties of both sides, that dialogues will thus be held on democratic grounds, and that the will of all circles and strata will then be reflected sufficiently on those problems discussed at the meeting."

In response to such a proposal of the North side, a plenary session of the 12th National Assembly of the ROK unanimously--both the government and non-government parties--adopted a reply and sent it to the North side on 3 June. In the reply the National Assembly welcomed the proposal for the opening of North-South parliamentary talks to discuss necessary matters for enacting a unification constitution and for building up the foundation for unification, and it proposed that the issue of enacting a unification constitution be deliberated at the talks instead of the nonaggression declaration proposed by the north side and that a preliminary contact for such talks be made at P'anmunjom during the coming month of July--five national assemblymen from each side would come to the talks.

As for the changes in the agenda items proposed by the North side, the reply enunciated reasons for the changes as follows: "Our side has long been emphasizing that the issues of easing tension between the North and the South and of setting forth a policy toward peace must be settled rapidly by the responsible authorities of both sides. We are convinced that the problem of non-aggression declaration should be duly discussed at a meeting of authorities of the governments of North and South Korea, which have authority as well as responsibility for practically implementing such a non-aggression declaration."

In this way, although the North and the South vary in their stands, one can see something in common in their advocating the necessity of holding a North-South parliamentary talk.

2. Progress in the Dialogue and the Direction of Strategy

Their proposal for the North-South parliamentary talks has some noteworthy points in terms of its process and content.

The first point is that the proposal was deliberated at the Supreme People's Council SPC, their legislative organ, and was made in the name of the Council. It may safely be said that the SPC is a kind of puppet by means of which Kim Il-song's despotic system is camouflaged and "the Workers Party's" policies are legally justified; but, as a matter of form, it is a supreme sovereign organization and is organized through election.

Thus it is different in nature from their unification organizations, such as, "the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front" [Fatherland Front] and "the Fatherland Peaceful Unification Committee [FPUC]."

"The Fatherland Front" and "the FPUC" are non-authority organizations, whereas the SPC belongs to the category of an authority.

Until recently they put up in front mainly non-authorities organizations, such as "the Fatherland Front" and "the FPUC" in dealing with the issue of unification. However, they this time put up the SPC, which may be called a sovereign organization, as a partner of the dialogue.

The second point is that they are expecting: that the issue of the North-South non-aggression declaration will be discussed; and that even a meeting of high level personages will be held to materialize that declaration concretely.

Their proposal clearly pointed out the fact that President Chon Yu-hwan had already proposed the same; and it combined the talk with a high level meeting. What they called a high level meeting may be interpreted as a summit meeting.

Such a stand may be interpreted as a fundamentally different one from that which they had taken up to that time: that no meeting whatsoever can be held with the South Korean authorities. In particular, they called the president of South Korea "President Chon Tu'hwan." This may be interpreted as a strong indication that a change came in their attitude.

When one sees the prospect of the dialogue strategy in the light of such characteristics as cited above, it seems that the dialogue will evolve in the following direction:

First, the adjustment of conditions for the tripartite talk.

The tripartite talk was proposed in January last year. What it aimed at was to conclude a peace treaty with the United States. Thus it has something common with the proposal, which was already made in 1974, for a peace treaty with the United States.

As is already known, this proposal was conveyed to the United States through the PRC. The United States' stand toward the proposal was not that of entirely rejecting it. The United States is still holding it; accepting the proposal was conditioned on the North and the South holding contacts and restoring trust between them.

Thus such a stand may be interpreted as one that the United States may accept the tripartite talk proposal if the North-South relations develop to a certain extent.

When the North Korean puppets first proposed the tripartite talk, it was designed to conclude a peace treaty with the United States first and then to declare non-aggression with South Korea. However, when they are faced with our side's "theory of settling matters between the authorities of the North and the South"--an advocacy of the principle of national self-determination and of subjectivism as well as the United States' "theory of emphasizing the contacts between the North and the South," they could not but seek new formulas. One of the new formulas was the proposal for a North-South parliamentary talk, one may say.

When they first proposed the tripartite talk, their formula was that a peace treaty be concluded with the United States first and then the non-aggression declaration between the North and the South would come; however, when they proposed the parliamentary talk, they changed the formula--a change in the sequence--to the effect that the non-aggression declaration between the North and the South first and then the settlement of a peace treaty with the United States next.

The North's insistence upon the tripartite talk is, in a nutshell, based on its following objective: to eliminate the justification for the U.S. forces' stay in the ROK, to maintain military superiority over the South, and thereby accelerate the growth of conditions for revolution.

Thus the North Korean puppets have set forth the realization of the tripartite talk as an imminent task that must be carried out in [implementing] their strategy toward the South. They are repeatedly putting that up whenever they come across an opportunity.

The parliamentary talk is in fact a talk between "the sovereign authorities" of the North and the South. It may be regarded as a political talk between the North and the South. Therefore, it may be regarded as an entity that meets the prerequisites for the tripartite talk--"contacts between the North and the South first."

Observed from such an angle as this, one can clearly see that the proposal for the North-South parliamentary talk has something to do with the fulfillment of conditions for materialization of the tripartite talk, thus that they would not take any stand of rejecting the ROK side's revision of their proposal, and that they would take a very flexible attitude toward the realization of the parliamentary talk.

Second, encouragement of political "collaboration."

Since both sides are evolving the North-South dialogue in order to realize their own unification formula, there must be differences in their evolving methods.

The North side has always made a point that there must be "collaboration" in the dialogue on the basis of the principle of "a package deal of political settlement."

Such a stand is due to their formula of access to unification. Thus they have taken a stand to oppose our [proposed] peaceful coexistence between the North and the South and our formula of access which is gradual and functionalistic.

Thus they put up "collaboration and exchange" as an agenda item at the first economic talk. At the second talk, they changed the word "collaboration" into "cooperation" and proposed that an "economic cooperation joint committee", which would be co-chaired by personages of vice-premier level, be established. Such a practice may have come from their "collaboration" tactics.

The same practice was seen at the North-South dialogue in the 1970's: it is nothing new at all. We may say that they would continuously employ that "tactic" unless they change their unification formula.

Therefore, at the North-South parliamentary talk, too, a bilateral talk formula would be employed at the beginning of the talk; however, after the talk gets ahead to some extent, they would put up the problem of establishing "a joint mechanism."

It is safe to say that they will focus efforts on this point in pushing the parliamentary talk.

In other words, it is crystal clear that they will gradually turn the North-South parliamentary talk into a system and will try, in the long run, to upgrade the talk into "a political collaborative mechanism."

Thus they may think that doing so would bring the situation closer to the political establishment called "the Confederal Republic of Koryo," and that the result would be in conformity with the original principle of "a package deal of political settlement."

The North side has constantly put up multilateral collaboration and exchange. However, it is a foregone conclusion that they would try to "mimize" the substantial settlement of the Red Cross talks and the economic talk, while taking into account the rigidity of their establishment and their inferiority in the strength of the state compared with the South, and that they would concentrate efforts in creating favorable conditions for the revolution in the South by pushing political talks, such as the parliamentary talk, and by encouraging the opening of a tripartite talk.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS RESTRUCTURED, PERSONNEL RESHUFFLED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 442, 5 Jul 85 pp 1J-10J

[Article: "Wholesale Reorganization of Local Party, Government, and Economic Organizations"]

[Text] (Seoul--Naewoe) It is reported that the North Korean puppets have recently shuffled, on a large scale, functions of local--provincial (directly administered city) level--party and government organizations and responsible officials of those organizations in an effort to effect efficient implementation of the party policies and to bring up further local industries for the purpose of revitalizing an economy that is stagnant.

Such a fact was recently revealed when a series of personnel actions were taken to the effect that the responsible secretaries of the party at the provincial (directly administered city) level--a province is an existing local policy and administrative organization--would concurrently assume the positions of "chairmen of the people's committees" of the same level, and when "the Economic Guidance Committee" was reorganized into "the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee."

Measures Taken To Make Concurrent the Positions of Responsible Officials of Local Party and Government Organizations

It has been revealed that the North Korean puppets decided to unify the positions of responsible officials of local party and government organizations: the responsible secretaries of the party at the existing "provincial (directly administered city)" level shall concurrently assume the positions of "chairmen of the people's committees" of the same level.

It seems that the North Korean puppets' recent measures, taken to make concurrent the positions of responsible secretaries of the party at the local "provincial (directly administered city)" level and those of chairmen of the people's committees at the same level, were designed to eliminate inefficiency in the implementation of policies and budgets and in the mobilization of manpower--the inefficiency caused by the double-standard guidance system--the party and the people's committee--in local administration, to effect efficient implementation of policies, and to unify the command-surveillance system.

In other words, the system of organizational control of the North Korean puppets has been, until recently, that in which priority was given to the party and under which the policy of the party was the policy of the state. Thus, under such a system, "the Central People's Committee" exercised control over "local people's committees" which were tantamount to local administrative organizations; and their function was to conduct guidance and surveillance on the implementation of the party policies. Thus the problem they met was the intricacy in which there were two guidance-surveillance authorities in the local administrative system.

In this way came the inefficiency of the Economic Guidance Committee, a subordinate organization, and the weakness of North Korea's economy and of local administration. Thus a measure devised to deal with the inefficiency and weakness was a shuffle in which the responsible secretary of the provincial party branch came to assume concurrently the local people's committee chairmanship.

In Article 34 of Chapter 4 of the party covenant, it is clearly stated that the local party branch shall conduct guidance not only over the organization and implementation of work within its jurisdiction but also over the administrative and economic work therein. Article 125 of Chapter 9 of the Constitution charges "the local people's committee"--as a local sovereign organization--has the duty of conducting work guidance over the state organizations, business enterprises, and social organizations in its jurisdictional area. (See the table below.)

(Table) Comparison Between Local Party Branch and Local People's Committee

<u>Local Party Branch</u>	<u>Local People's Committee</u>
Under the control of the central party guidance organization, it conducts guidance of the organization and implementation of the party work and administrative and economic work in its jurisdiction.	It carries out works under the command and control of the Central People's Committee, the supreme guidance organization of the state sovereignty under the Constitution.
It conducts ideological guidance over party members and working masses in its jurisdiction.	It carries out the functions of the local sovereignty organization and of administrative executive organization.
It conducts guidance and surveillance on the fulfillment of duties of the working masses in its jurisdiction.	It conducts work surveillance and control over administrative organizations, state organizations, business enterprises, social cooperative organizations under its jurisdiction; and it organizes and implements local administrative work.

Now, as for the recent shuffle, first of all, responsible secretaries of 5 provincial party branches were changed, and some personnel actions were taken to follow up the shuffle; also responsible secretaries of 13 provincial (directly administered city) party branches assumed concurrent positions of chairmen of the people's committees of their provinces. The former were: Responsible Secretary Kang Hui-won of Ch'ongjin City Party Branch was replaced by Cho Se-ung; in South P'yongan Province, Kye Ung-t'ae was replaced by Kim Hak-pong; Kim Won-chon became responsible secretary of Yanggang Province Party Branch; and in Kangwon Province, Yi Chae-yun was replaced by Im Hyong-ku. In addition to these, Yi Tong-ch'un was replaced as responsible secretary of the Chagang Province Party Branch late last year. Thus more than a half of responsible secretaries of the total of 13 municipal and provincial party branches were shuffled.

Meanwhile, the shuffle of those responsible secretaries of provincial (directly administered city) party branches who assumed concurrently the positions of "chairmen of the people's committees" of their provinces (cities) are as follows: in P'yongyang, Pak Sung-il was replaced by So Yun-sok; in Ch'ongjin, Kang Hui-won [as published] was replaced by Cho Se-ung; in Kaesong, Kim Yong-chon was replaced by Kim Ki-song; in Namp'o, Im Su-man was replaced by Yi Kun-mo; in South P'yongan Province, Song Kwan-cho was replaced by Kim Hak-pong; in South Hwanghae Province, Pak Su-tong was replaced by Paek Pom-su; in North Hwanghae Province, Han Ch'ang-man was replaced by Ch'oe Mun-son; in Chagang Province, Kim Chong-ho was replaced by Yi Pong-kil; in Yanggang Province, Kim Nam-kyo was replaced by Kim Won-chon; and in Kangwon Province, Ch'oe Pok-yon was replaced by Im Hyong-ku. In the meantime, among those replaced officials, Kye Ung-t'ae became chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, South P'yongan Province; Kang Hui-won became chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, Ch'ongjin City; and Yi Chae-won of Kangwon Province was promoted to the post of a "department head" of the Central Committee of the party. However, Yi Tong-ch'un of Chagang Province and Im Su-man were transferred to chairman of the Namp'o City People's Committee and were recently dropped from the posts of people's committee chairmen, Pak Su-tong of South Hwanghae Province became chairman of the Agricultural Workers Union; Kim Hui-chun of North P'yongan Province became chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North P'yongan Province; and Kim Yong-chon of Kaesong became chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Kaesong [City]. Thus all of the people's committee chairmen, except for those of North and South Hamgyong Provinces about whom information is not available, were shuffled. (See Tables 1 and 2)

Reorganization of Local Economic Guidance Organizations

The North Korean puppets reorganized "the economic guidance committees," which were established in September 1981, into "administrative and economic guidance committees."

When "the economic guidance committees" were newly established, the existing local administrative committees were abolished and their functions were unified into those of local people's committees. Thus local people's

committees came to be equipped with functions of executive organizations under the provisions of the former Constitution in addition to the functions of local sovereign organizations. In this way, "the economic guidance committees" were inaugurated and came to be charged with the duty of controlling economic works.

Thus, the reorganization of "the economic guidance committees" into "the administrative and economic guidance committees" seems to have been designed, as indicated in the new name, to push the policy of actively implementing economic policies with the support of the administrative power--functions of local administration which were transferred from local people's committees to the former economic guidance committees.

Personnel changes involved in the reorganization are as follows: So Yun-sok, chairman of the Pyongyang City Economic Guidance Committee, [was replaced] by Yi Ho-hyok (head of the Secretariat Bureau, Administrative Council); in Namp'o, Yi Kun-mo was replaced by Chang In-sok (member of the Central Committee of the party); in North P'yongan Province, Ryom Chae-man was replaced by Kim Hui-chun (chairman of the People's Committees, North P'yongan Province); in South Hwanghae Province, Kim Yun-hyok was replaced by Kim Tong-won (presumably a personage who newly emerged in related fields); in North Hwanghae Province, Yun So (head of the Labor Administration Department) [became the chairman]; in Yanggang Province, Kim Yong-tuk (member of the Seventh Session of the Supreme People's Council); in South P'yongan Province, Kye Ung-t'ae (responsible secretary of the South P'yongan Province Party Branch [as published]); and in Ch'ongjin [City] and Chagang Province, Kang Hui-won and Han Song-ryong stayed respectively. As for those personages who were recently newly appointed to the posts of administrative and economic guidance committee chairmen, Yi Ho-hyok has a career of economic affairs; he was vice minister of light industry (1963), minister of food and daily necessities (1967), and vice chairman of the light industry committee (1972); and all others are administrative officials who were once chairmen of local people's committees. And Yun So, too, was formerly in the post of the head of the labor administration department. These shuffles are indicative of the fact that emphasis was placed, in the recent reorganization, on the reinforcement of administrative power in the implementation of economic policies. (See Table 3)

It seems that an impetus for the North Korean puppets' large-scale reshuffle of responsible officials of local "party, government, and economic" organizations was Kim Il-song's "on-the-spot guidance" (7 May) conducted in North P'yongan Province in May 1985: he urged that "fresh upsurges" be effected in all fields of socialist construction this year on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the party and of the 40th anniversary of the liberation, and that in order to do so, all nuclear guidance functionaries must be equipped, in particular, with revolution-oriented, party-oriented, working-class-oriented, and people-oriented resources and thereby make great achievements in their struggle for thorough implementation of decisions and directives of the party.

In view of such observations cited above, the North Korean puppets' recent large-scale reorganization of local "party, government, and economic organizations" is to be interpreted as a measure taken for the following purposes: to create a brand-new atmosphere in implementing the party policies, to bring up further local industries in the fields of extracting industry, metal industry, and transportation--major courses of seeking economic vitality--to increase the production and supply of people's daily necessities, and to reflect a more positive will of implementing the party policies on the acceleration of the forthcoming economic plan.

(Table 1) Reshuffle of Responsible Secretaries of Municipal and Provincial Party Branches

**Currently assumes the post of the people's committee chairman			
Sections	Predecessors	Successors	Remarks
P'yongyang City	So Yun-sok	**Stay	
Kaesong City	Kim Ki-son	**Stay	
Ch'ongjin City	Kang Hui-won	**Cho Se-ung	Vice premier (1980); responsible secretary of South P'yongan Province Party Branch (1981)
Namp'o City	Yi Kun-mo	**Stay	
South Hamgyong	Yi Kil-song	Not confirmed	
North Hamgyong	Kang Hui-won	Not confirmed	
South P'yongan	Kye Ung-t'ae	**Kim Hak-pong	Secretary of South P'yongan Province Party Branch
North P'yongan	Kim Pyong-ryul	**Stay	
South Hwanghae	Paek Pom-su	**Stay	
North Hwanghae	Ch'oe Mun-son	**Stay	
Chagang	Yi Tong-ch'un	**Yi Pong-kil	Responsible secretary of North Hamgyong Province Party Branch (1981)
Yanggang	Im Su-man	**Kim Won-chon	Member of the Central Committee of the party (1984)
Kangwon	Yi Chae-yun	**Im Hyong-ku	Chairman of the Committee for Service to the People (1973)

(Table 2) Reshuffle of Chairmen of Municipal and Provincial People's Committees

Sections	Predecessors	Successors	Remarks
P'yongyang City	Pak Sung-il	So Yun-sok	Present responsible secretary of cities and provinces
Kaesong City	Kim Yong-chon	Kim Ki-son	
Ch'ongjin City	Ch'oe Chin-song[*]	Cho Se-ung	
Namp'o City	Yim Su-man	Yi Kun-mo	
South Hamgyong	Kim Hyong-chong	Not confirmed	
North Hamgyong	Kim Yong-yun	Not confirmed	
South P'yongan	Song Kwan-cho	Kim Hak-pong	
North P'yongan	Kim Hui-chun	Kim Pyong-ryul	
South Hwanghae	Pak Su-tong	Paek Pom-su	
North Hwanghae	Han Ch'ang-man	Ch'oe Mun-son	
Chagang	Kim Chong-ho	Yi Pong-kil	
Yanggang	Kim Nam-kyo	Kim Won-chon	
Kangwon	Ch'oe Pok-yon	Im Hyong-ku	

[*as published]

(Table 3) Reshuffle of Chairmen of Municipal and Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committees

Sections	Predecessors	Successors	Remarks
P'yongyang City	So Yun-sok	Yi Ho-hyok	Vice chairman, Light Industry Committee (1972); head, Secretariat Bureau, Administrative Council
Kaesong City	Kim Ch'ang-kyo	Kim Yong-chon	Chairman, Kaesong City People's Committee [as published]
Ch'ongjin City	Kang Hui-won	Stay	Responsible secretary, Ch'ongjin City Party Branch [as published]

<u>Sections</u>	<u>Predecessors</u>	<u>Successors</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Namp'o City	Yi Kun-mo	Chang In-sok	Chairman, Kaesong City People's Committee (1972); responsible secretary, Kaesong City Party Branch (1978); member of the Central Committee of the party
South Hamgyong		Not confirmed	
North Hamgyong		Not confirmed	
South P'yongan		Kye Ung-t'ae	Responsible secretary, South P'yongan Province Party Branch [as published]
North P'yongan	Ryom Chae-man	Kim Hui-chun	Chairman, North P'yongan Province People's Committee [as published]
South Hwanghae	Kim Yun-hyok	Kim Tong-won	
North Hwanghae		Yun So	Head, Labor Administration Department
Chagang	Han Song-ryong	Stay	
Yanggang		Kim Yong-tuk	
Kangwon	Yi Chae-yun	Not confirmed	Chairman, Ch'ongjin City People's Committee (September 1981); member of the Seventh Session of the Supreme People's Council

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CSO: 4107/237

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE ON INDEPENDENT NATIONAL REGIME

SK140322 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Unattributed talk from the "Midday Classroom" program]

[Text] The key to the solution of all vital questions for our masses is to imbue the South Korean society with independence. Realizing the independence of the South Korean society is a task of national history to achieve the true national liberation and independence of our masses. The basic duty of our masses aspiring for the solution to this historical task in carrying out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is to establish a new national independent regime from the ruins after we have terminated the U.S. domination in South Korea and overthrown the pro-U.S. flunkeyist regime.

The establishment of the national independent regime in carrying out such a duty is the key factor in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Why is it that the establishment of a national independent regime is the key factor in our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence? Because all problems of realizing our masses' national dignity and value depend on whether or not we are able to establish a national independent regime.

The basic factor determining the position and plight of a nation is the sovereignty of a state. The independence realizing our masses' national sovereignty comes about through the establishment of a national independent regime through national liberation and an independent development of society.

The true national liberation of our nation is to terminate the U.S. domination of South Korea and cast ourselves from U.S. subjugation and become an independent nation. This is possible only when we establish a national independent regime. Any nation, if it fails to establish an independent regime responsible for its fate, will not be free from the yoke of domination of and subjugation to foreign forces, nor will it be able to realize national independence. Therefore, in order to realize national independence, we must establish an independent regime.

That our masses establish a national independent regime is the duty of national history for national liberation and independence and a pressing demand for the development of the South Korean society.

The basic value pursued by our national history is to establish an independent state. Needless to say, we must establish a national independent regime to realize such a value. Our masses have been deprived of national sovereignty for these 40 years under the U.S. domination of South Korea because we failed to establish a national independent regime. The anti-U.S. and anti-fascist sacred war for national salvation, which we have persistently waged despite the thorny path, could not be brought to victory because we failed to win a national independent regime.

From this lesson, we should attach a fundamental significance to the establishment of a national independent regime in our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence. We must pave the way in our anti-U.S. struggle for independence to establish a national independent regime capable of realizing true national liberation and independence.

Then what should be the nature of the national independent regime which our masses wish to establish through the anti-U.S. struggle for independence? Let us think over this issue together.

The problem of correctly putting forward the nature and mission of the new regime which our masses must establish for the independence of South Korea is a matter of great significance in establishing a clear struggle objective in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to win a regime.

Generally, the form and nature of a regime are determined by the following factors: For whom and by whom has the regime come into being? On what political base is the regime established? What mission does the regime carry out?

The national independent regime which is to be newly established through the anti-U.S. struggle for independence should, above all, be a regime to defend and realize the national sovereignty of the South Korean people who desire to have the sovereign right to be true masters of their country and nation. In other words, it should be an independent regime that is established after terminating the U.S. domination of South Korea and built from the ruins of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist regime, and it should be a true national regime representing our masses' national dignity and sovereignty. Only such a regime as the regime which is established by the South Korean masses themselves for their own national interests can be described as a true national independent regime.

The new regime we should establish through an anti-U.S. struggle should be a national and democratic regime which consists of representatives of all strata of the South Korean people and whose political base is the unity and concerted action of all patriotic democratic forces. The democratic nature of the national independent regime should reflect the objective inevitability that an anti-U.S. struggle for independence must be developed in close conjunction with an anti-fascist struggle for democratization and the realistic demand that the unity and the concerted action of all patriotic democratic forces should be aspired for in this struggle.

Therefore, the new regime to be established by our masses should be a national independent regime whose political base is the national democratic front. The national democratic front is a unified front aspiring to comprise patriotic people of all strata, including workers, peasants, youths, students,

intellectuals, businessmen, merchants, women, and religionists, and all patriotic democratic forces of all parties and factions, and it is a powerful driving force of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The new regime having such a unified front as its political base assumes a national and democratic nature.

Also, the national independent regime which we should establish through an anti-U.S. struggle for independence should be a regime whose fundamental mission is to realize genuine national liberation and independence for the South Korean people and to imbue the society with independence. Only such a new regime as this will be able to realize the ardent desire of our masses for independence, democracy, and reunification, to establish a national sovereignty in all fields--political, military, economic, and cultural--and to implement democratic principles reflecting the interests of the patriotic people of all classes and strata. Herein lies the reason why our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence should put forward the task of establishing such a national independent regime as its major objective.

How can we establish a national independent regime? In order to establish a national independent regime, our masses should, above all, realize the unity and concerted action of all patriotic democratic forces in the national anti-U.S. movement for independence, and thoroughly isolate and attack the U.S. aggressive force and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist force that follow the former.

For this purpose, we should hasten to form a national democratic front whereby the workers are united with the peasants, unity with the youths and students is strengthened, and all the patriotic democratic forces of various strata, parties, and factions realize concerted action under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The national independent regime can be established only by the patriotic democratic forces who themselves have defeated the pro-U.S. flunkeyist force with a pan-national movement of anti-U.S. mass action represented by the slogan "Yankee go home."

Our masses will closely connect all forms of struggle for the realization of the anti-U.S. cause for independence and the anti-fascist cause for democratization with the struggle to win the regime and will establish a national independent regime through the struggle.

CSO: 4110/251

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE DENOUNCES SOUTH'S CRACKDOWN ON POLITICIANS

SK191301 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1000 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "What Does the Fascist Hard-line Policy Mean?"]

[Text] The fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring has become worse with each passing day, thus arousing great indignation at home and abroad. On 16 and 17 September alone, Representative Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the Human Rights Defense Committee of the New Korea Democratic Party; Representative Cho Sun-hyong; Kim Pyong-o, deputy secretary general of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD]; and Han Kwang-ok, CPD spokesman, were forcibly taken to the Prosecutor's office on charges of agitating and joining in a so-called student demonstration. Also, Ho In-hoe, chairman of the Korea University Struggle Committee to Reunify the Nation, Democracy, and Liberate the Masses, was sent to the Prosecutor's office and Nam Chin-yong, chairman of the Sogang University Struggle Committee to Check Campus Suppression, was arrested on warrant. The prosecution demanded a 5-year prison term for Chong Hong-hyong, chairman of the Pusan University Struggle Committee to Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses, on charges of leading a campus demonstration. The police arrested Han Hui-song, chairman of the Hanyang University Struggle Committee to Check the Suppression of the Movement for the Masses and Democratization, and Chon Hyong-taek, director of the Cultural Affairs Department of the General Association of Konguk University students, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

What is worse, the Chon-Tu hwan ring cooked up a so-called spy ring incident involving students who studied abroad and who had infiltrated into campuses, and is running amok in campus suppression, unreasonably linking the incident to the North.

These recent suppressive rackets of the Chon-Tu-hwan ring are another terrorist act reminiscent of the time when Pak Chong-hui reduced this land to a land of darkness through the October yusin and the time when Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated the 17 May violence in 1980 and devastated the political circles and campuses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to punish students, politicians, off-stage forces, and students involved in the Struggle Committee to Reunify the

Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses on groundless charges by branding them as procommunist elements benefiting the enemy and as spies.

Politicians and off-stage forces visited the university to grasp the real situation of the campuses. This does not constitute a crime. How can those students who cried for democracy, the liberation of the masses, and national reunification be called procommunist elements benefiting the enemy and spies? They are innocent and there is neither reason nor grounds for them to be subject to suppression.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is harshly suppressing students and off-stage politicians. This is an intolerable act. It is not accidental that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is unprecedentedly intensifying fascist suppression amid the spread of rumors on crises in September or October. This is aimed at coping with the crisis facing the regime, which has been isolated and plunged into a predicament at home and abroad, by uprooting the source of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and is aimed at smoothly holding the 1988 Seoul Olympics by laying a foundation for stability, thus realizing the wild desire for long-term power. Also, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's intensification of suppression has the ulterior motive of permanently fixing division by nipping the spirit of reunification, which has daily grown stronger in this land in connection with the North-South dialogue, in the bud and by blocking public sentiment from leaning toward the North.

However, the fascist hard-line policy cannot be a means for maintaining an existence. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly know that the intensification of fascist suppression will only precipitate its self-ruin. This is a truth shown by past history.

Our students and patriotic masses will more valiantly wage the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for democratization, not yielding to any fascist suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

CSO: 4110/251

CPRF INFORMATION DENOUNCES SOUTH SUPPRESSION

SK220854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 September (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published information No 334 on 21 September denouncing the harsh suppression of figures of various circles by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The information notes: The fascist clique transferred opposition figures to the prosecution on the charge of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration," complaining that they showed up on the scene of "student's disturbance" and agitated their "demonstration." And they walked off opposition figures from the streets in broad daylight and are persecuting them.

This is a despicable political retaliation on the opposition figures who support the righteous acts of students such as the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" [words indistinct] Seoul and a fascist rowdyism putting into the shade the international gangsterism of the "Yusin" dictator who kidnapped democratic figure Kim Tae-chung from the very centre of Tokyo.

As for the figures walked off by the fascist clique, they had conducted their routine political activities proper to politicians and, accordingly, it can never be a crime to have gone to attend an all-nation symposium at the invitation of students.

If the South Korean fascist clique persistently resort to fascist repression in defiance of the bitter denunciation by the people at home and abroad, it will result only in precipitating their own destruction.

CSO: 4100/773

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH ARRESTS, IMPRISONS STUDENT LEADERS

Reportage on Student Movements

SK160519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 September (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans on 14 September arrested O Pyong-yun, Honam District chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of the "National Federation of Students" and chairman of the General Student Council of Chonnam University, and Yi Ki-chu, chairman of the investigation section of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Chonnam University, according to a radio report from South Korea.

Earlier, on the 12th, the fascist clique threw behind bars Pak Mi-kyong, a coed of Chungang University in Seoul who was chairman of the university committee for curbing suppression of campus democracy. And they staged a "summary trial" in Seoul on the 14th and sentenced to detention four men and women students of Songgyungwan University including Kim Yong-hui who had conducted progressive press activities.

On the other hand, the fascist clique announced that the prison terms for student demonstrators would be lengthened to 4-5 years from the present 2-3 years for the purpose of threatening the patriotic students who rose up in a just struggle.

According to this repressive step, they passed a prison term of 4 years upon Kim Chang-kwon, member of the Sammin Struggle Committee and director of the planning section of the General Students' Council of Tongguk University, at a trial held in the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on 11 September and a prison term of 5 years upon Choe Hwan and Yi Kwang-ku, students of Seoul University, at another trial held on 14 September.

Chon Tu-hwan Resignation Demanded

SK131027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 September (KCNA)--Over 1,500 students of five universities in Seoul on 12 September staged a demonstration, chanting a slogan demanding the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, together with the slogan "overthrow the military dictatorship," according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

They also scattered leaflets calling for a stop to the schemings to enact the fascist "campus stabilisation bill" and burnt the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his top-class vassals in effigies.

The riot police madly cracked down upon the demonstrators, firing tear gas shells at them but the students undauntedly reacted with stone-throwing.

South Campus Suppression Denounced

SK140515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 September (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today denounces the repressive orders issued by the South Korean puppets in rapid succession as a part of their crackdown on campus and a prelude to an allout repressive offensive against the students.

The puppet supreme prosecutor-general on 11 September cried that the participants in the anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations must all be "ferreted out" and "severely punished" and the puppet minister of education in his press statement threatened that the demonstrations inside and outside campus "will be sternly dealt with by the operating law."

The author of the commentary says: It is by no means accidental that the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up dust, issuing a spate of repressive orders in the new semester.

Afloat in South Korea now are rumours of September-October crisis alluding to a new [word indistinct] the military fascist rule to be created by the massive resistance among the students in the new semester. This is why the Chon Tu Hwan group has resorted to the harshest crackdown ever on campus in a desperate bid to forestall the patriotic action of the students and prop up its power.

The "case of campus spyings of students who studied abroad" rigged up by the puppet security planning board and the puppet army security command on 9 September was also an offspring of the plot for a massive campus repression in the new semester.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to head off the patriotic action of students by harsher crackdown on campus in an effort to bridge over the crisis of the fascist rule and guarantee the "security" of power. But this will lead it nowhere.

Antigovernment Rallies in South

SK140503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 September (KCNA)--Over 5,000 students of various universities in South Korea including the university of foreign studies in Seoul and Choson University in Kwangju held anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations on 11 and 12 September, according to a KYODO report from Seoul.

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More than 300 students of the university of foreign studies in Seoul staged a valiant anti-"government" demonstration on 12 September against the scheme of the fascist clique to legislate a "Campus Stabilisation Bill."

On the same day over 2,000 students held anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations at seven universities in Seoul and Kwangju including the university of foreign studies and Choson University.

On 11 September, over 3,000 students of more than 10 universities across South Korea reportedly held anti-"government" demonstrations.

Student Demonstrations Reported

SK141107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 September (KCNA)--More than 1,000 students of Seoul University on 13 September staged a 3d day of anti-"government" protests, according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

They fought undauntedly, hurling stones and petrol bombs at 700 riot police madly firing tear gas.

At about the same time hundreds of students of Yonsei University rose up in an anti-"government" demonstration.

Meanwhile, 500 students of Kyonghui University and 300 students of university of foreign studies [as received] in Seoul held general student meetings respectively on 11 September and staged demonstrations chanting slogans "end campus suppression," "withdraw the campus stabilisation bill," "release detained students," and so forth.

Arrests of Students in South Assailed

SK150855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 September (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist junta on 12 September arrested Kim Yong-song, student of Koryo University and propaganda chief of the general student council of the university, on charges of involvement in editing and distributing printed material "one step forward," according to a radio report from Seoul.

Choe Kon, student of Songgyungwan University, was also arrested that day by the fascist clique. He was charged with distribution of anti-fascist printed material in the name of the general student council of the university.

The arrest of these patriotic students shows how much the fascist junta feels uneasy about the struggle of students who have risen to achieve democracy for the people by overthrowing the dictatorship.

28 October 1985

Antigovernment Demonstrations Continued

SK160521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 September (KCNA)--Students of Songgyungwan, Sogang, Hanyang, Sungjon and other universities in Seoul staged anti-"government" meetings and demonstrations on 12 September, according to South Korean newspaper reports.

More than 200 students of Songgyungwan University held a demonstration, braving police repression, after holding a memorial service for Hong Ki-il, a patriotic student of Kwangju, who burnt himself to death last month in protest against the "Campus Stabilization Bill."

Over 500 students of Sogang University waged a demonstration to push their demand for the withdrawal of the freeze of the budget of the student council and the release of the detained students and burnt the puppet minister of education in effigy while the police watching it.

Students of Hanyang University held an inaugural meeting of the struggle committee for checking the suppression of the people's movement for democracy and waged a demonstration, furiously throwing stones at the riot police.

CSO: 4100/773

28 October 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH STUDENTS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

SK211036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 September (KCNA)--Over 100 students of Kungmin University in Seoul held an inaugural meeting of the "Struggle Committee for Achieving Democratic Constitutional Amendment" on the campus lawn on 18 September, which was followed by an anti-"government" demonstration, according to the South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO.

They fought unyieldingly in a scrum-like formation, shouting "carrying out democratic constitutional amendment" and so forth and pelting stones at the tear shell-firing puppet police.

On the same day, more than 100 students of Sungjon University who rose up in an anti-"government" struggle held an extraordinary meeting of students on the steps in front of the university library and staged a demonstration.

The students denounced with bitter indignation the puppet clique's criminal schemes to fascistize the campus still further and loudly shouted "withdraw the Campus Stabilization Bill" and other slogans.

Over 100 students of the Suwon branch College of Songgyungwan University also held an anti-"government" demonstration at about noon that day.

Clashing with the puppet police in their attempt to storm out of the campus gate, shouting "repeal the fascist Campus Stabilization Bill" and so on, the students pelted the police with petrol bombs and stones.

On the 17th, more than 100 students of Choson University in Kwangju held a "meeting for denouncing campus suppression and achieving democratic constitutional amendment" and then started a demonstration arm in arm. And more than 800 students of Seoul University held the second campaign meeting for the election of the general student council and staged a demonstration at the campus.

CSO: 4100/773

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO TALK VIEWS STUDENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK150540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Tyrannical Whirlwind That Has Accelerated its Self-destruction"]

[Text] A bloodthirsty atmosphere, which reminds one of a bloodcurdling state of martial law decree, has been created in South Korea as a result of the whirlwind of tyranny that has blown through the campuses prior to and after the start of the second semester. Having extensively closed universities during the summer vacation, raided South Korean universities at night by mobilizing plainclothes policemen and intelligence agents, and raised a commotion while searching these universities during the raids, the fascist jackals broke into three universities in Seoul shortly after the start of the new semester and committed the despotic act of arresting more than 10 innocent and patriotic students. Thus, they have stepped up the suppression of the campuses with bayonets in an unprecedented manner.

On 4 September, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique maneuvered to completely confine South Korean students and people in an invisible prison by adopting a very vicious policy of subduing demonstrations. Such being the case, on 10 and 11 September, the rascal puppet minister of education made poisonous and violent remarks on the [words indistinct].

The violent remarks insolently and indignantly made by the puppet minister of education, who took on the ill-shaped appearance of a tyrant at the press conference he held, were the lunatic sound of trumpeting that the act of creating campus disturbances would be severely punished under the current law and countered through exercising the power of the authorities, and that every effort would be exerted to prevent students from developing a leftist-oriented awareness. What is ridiculous in this regard is his rigmarole urging the students' parents to observe their sons and daughters in order to prevent them from becoming involved in campus disturbance as a result of temporary mental anguish and friction and saying that these disturbances would only harm them.

Coinciding with the puppet education minister's act of making violent remarks, the puppet prosecutor general threateningly instructed at a meeting to arrest and severely punish those who were leftist-oriented, those who participated in illegal meetings, and those who led and manipulated demonstrations.

No matter how many crows caw, there will only be the sound of cawing. By the same token, the voices uttered by the mouths of the puppets, who are hell-bent on fascist tyranny, are nothing but a sickening and tyrannical trumpeting.

A conclusion to be drawn from the tyrannic trumpet being unanimously blown by the South Korean puppets is: That because of the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle of the South Korean students and people, the social order in South Korea has been disturbed, thus threatening the fascist system and precluding a guarantee for the normalization of campuses; that this struggle should accordingly be completely suppressed through violence; and that no freedom and democracy should be permitted. This is the logic of thieves, who completely reverse cause and effect.

We would like to ask: Have the political crises and social disorders that have constantly existed in South Korea been caused by the righteous struggle of the students and the people? No, this is the natural outcome of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, of their policy of colonial control, of the fascist and tyrannic rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooges, and of its treacherous act of selling the country and betraying the people. Accordingly, in order to save the South Korean society from the present crisis and to achieve the independent and democratic development of this society, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should step down from the seat of power.

To achieve this end, the South Korean students and people are struggling in the face of bayonets. The struggle of the South Korean students is not a riot accidentally touched off by temporary mental anguish and friction referred to by the rascals. Through experience in their practical daily life, the South Korean students have come to deeply realize what constitutes evil in the South Korean society and what is the cancerous cause of this evil. They correctly understand that they can achieve and build national sovereignty, democratic rights, and a truly worthwhile life by banishing the U.S. imperialists, by ending the present fascist rule, and by reunifying the country. Proceeding from this and in accordance with their faith, they have risen in the sacred struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

CSO: 4110/251

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEOUL STUDENTS CALL FOR NORTH-SOUTH STUDENT TALKS

SK132224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 September (KCNA)--Students who are running for the chairmanship of the General Student Council of Seoul University call for north-south students talks, according to radio reports from Seoul today.

Ko Myong-sop and other students running for the chairmanship of the General Student Council of the university in a by-election reportedly included in their election commitments the opening of north-south students talks.

They declared in their commitments that they "will set up the Sammin Research Committee under the National Federation of Students and promote north-south students talks," the radios said.

They also call for checking the ever more undisguised intrusion of the puppet police force into campus, determinedly thwarting the legislation of the fascist "Campus Stabilization Bill" and forming a struggle committee for the restoration of democracy.

The military hooligans, crying that their commitments were unfit to the students' status, made the Seoul University authorities to call the afore-said students and force them into withdrawing their commitments and giving up their campaign speeches scheduled today.

Earlier, the fascist clique staged a so-called "self-inspection on campus" and forced the removal of placards calling for north-south students talks and seized 38 pieces of printed materials.

CSO: 4100/773

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN LANGUAGE CHANGES NOTED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9, 10, 11 Jul 85

[Article by Yi Hyon-pok, Professor Linguistics, College of Humanities,
Seoul National University]

[9 Jul 85 p 3]

[Text] Editor's Note: Under its new year's theme, "We must restore the homogeneity of the Korean people," the Choson Ilbo will run a series of articles entitled "What is Going on in North Korea?", starting from today as a part of its plan.

Forty years have passed since the country was bisected, and during this period, there have been enormous changes in both North and South Korea, not only in their political systems, everyday lifestyles, and languages, but also in their customs, religions, and individual ways of thinking. I believe that we, whose goal is to achieve a unified nation of one people, must be prepared to deal with the problems of the future by accommodating the ever deepening phenomenon of heterogeneity well in advance.

In this series, some aspects of the changes taking place in North Korea will be introduced by specialists on North Korean affairs.

[Text] Did you receive?

Bisection of the land between the north and the south also meant the division of the language in which dwells the national ethos. When a guest from Pyongyang, who came to Seoul for the North-South Red Cross meeting, asked for an "itakki" (tooth brush) and "itakki yak" (tooth paste), a worker at a Seoul hotel was momentarily puzzled about what he meant. Nevertheless, the meaning of these words can be understood quickly with a little imagination because "itakki" means "chissol" and "itakki yak" means "chiyak" in our words. They also asked where the "Uisaengsil" was ("Hygiene room" as opposed to restroom-hwajangsil). Naturally, the word confused the people of Seoul. To us, the word was more readily understood to be a "medical clinic" rather than a "restroom."

There was an occasion when the people in Seoul were lost when a guest from Pyongyang suddenly said "How many human beings are there?" Although this expression is grammatically correct, it does not make sense in our usage. It is difficult to imagine that that expression was used to ask "How many children do you have?". Calling someone's loving sons and daughters "human beings" is just too rude and unkind, and is out of place. If the Seoulite who did not understand what the question meant was again asked, "Did you receive?" (Chopsu dwet sumnika?--Did you understand?), then he would certainly be completely lost.

Originally, Seoul and Pyongyang had been the proud cities of our people who shared a common language and ancestry; however, they have been turned into estranged cities with not much communication between them.

In view of the fact that the homogeneity of a people is often confirmed through language, it is very unfortunate for our people that our language has been separated and altered. Forty years have passed since the division of the land at the time of liberation, August 15, 1945. Now the languages spoken in the north and south have changed so much that they have reached a stage where they are unable to convey their ideas well between them without the aid of interpreters or translators. It is a sad situation.

Different Meanings

We were always proud of being a people with a common ancestry and language; however, if the present condition persists, I am afraid that in the not too distant future, we will come to a point where we will not be able to say that we have a common language. If such a gap continues to widen, we will face an enormous degree of social chaos in the event that national unification is realized.

Today the language in the north and in the south has shown differences in many aspects such as pronunciation, intonation, individual words, sentence structure, syntax, vocabulary, and meaning. There is especially a noticeable gap in vocabulary and meaning. In consequence, a communication barrier has developed.

If we look at this aspect more specifically, first of all, some of the words such as "balgajida" (pogno doeda--exposed), "ryohae" (yanghae--understand), "yangsaengwon" (yangnowon--nursing home), and "uigoja" (kwisunja--defector) are the same as the ones we use, but the forms of the word have changed.

Secondly, there are many words which are same as ours in their forms but have developed a difference in meaning. For example, some of the words such as "Oboi" (denotes Kim Il-song), "kajok jui" (sectarianism), "balchisan" (revolutionary heroes), and "agassi" (means feudalistic decadence) are entirely different from the words used in Seoul in their meanings. As a result, when we talk with the people from Pyongyang, very often, unintended misunderstandings are created. We must also understand that what "democracy" means to the people of Pyongyang is different from what it means to us.

Thirdly, as many words used in North Korea are unfamiliar foreign words derived from the Russian language, they contribute to the communication barrier. Such words as "kkommuna" (commune), "kkamppania" (company), "jama" (theme), "tturakttoru" (tractor), and "ppioneru" (boy scouts) belong to that category. This is not any different from the words of Western origin that we use.

Oedongot

Fourthly, as many words of foreign origin or in Chinese characters in the language of Pyongyang have been changed to our indigenous words, such change also contributes to the communication barrier. The following are examples: "kyun kkangkuri chugigi" (sterilization), "kkulhim" (pulling power), "kaul kudi" (autumn harvest), "ppokkum mori" (permanent), "nubi toschari" (mattress), "mossin" (spike shoe), "kin yonrak" (long pass), "soripan" (record), "kkulsin" (slipper), "ddongkang os" (two piece clothes), "uidong os" (one piece clothes), and "orum kkul" (ice cream).

The reform of these difficult Chinese characters and foreign words into our indigenous words was the result of the so-called the "language reform movement," and it has resulted in the widening of the gap between the languages of Seoul and Pyongyang.

When a people who share one language are physically separated and have no communication, the language of the two groups will change progressively to the point where they have difficulty in communicating, and if this condition is prolonged for an extended period, they will evolve into two entirely different languages. This is the principle of language transformation. Accordingly, if the heterogeneity of the languages of the north and the south continues helplessly, I am afraid to even guess how we will deal with the social and political confusion in the event of unification.

[10 Jul 85 p 2]

[Text] The two standard languages of Seoul and Pyongyang now confront each other. How unfortunate this is for our people! In the case of expensive gems, the more the better; however, when it comes to language, only one language is so much more precious.

Moreover, the language must be polished and there has to be only one unified standard language.

Two Standard Languages

To have two plural standard languages in one country suggest inefficiency and inconvenience, and also means national division. This has already been proven by the frequent discords and conflicts in the multilingual countries. Imagine the confusion and conflict that would develop if there were two different divisions of scales and two different yard sticks.

But, since 1966, North Korea has designated the language in Pyongyang and its vicinity as the cultural language, and has made it the standard language of North Korea. Reportedly Kim Il-song has personally coined the term "cultural language" for the reason that the term standard language might easily be misunderstood as the language of Seoul.

In any event, North Korea has rejected the idea of a standard language based on the language of Seoul for the entire Korean peninsula, and has created a new standard language called the "cultural language" in North Korea. It has thus brought the two different standard languages to confront each other.

Initial Sound Rule Ignored

In the event that the nation is reunified, the North and the South will unavoidably face an unfortunate situation where each will try to make its standard language the national standard language. The standard language of Pyongyang is different from that of Seoul in its vocabulary, meaning, and other aspects. At this point, let us examine a few examples of different pronunciations. First of all, the Pyongyang language ignores the Initial Sound Rule as exemplified by such words as "Rodong Sinmun" instead of "Nodong - ,", "ryangban" instead of "yangban," "nyōja tongmaeng" instead of "yoja - ,", and "nyōm wōn" instead of "yōmwōn". Thus the head sounds "r" and "n" are freely used without restriction.

Such a difference in pronunciation was derived from the original trait of the Pyongyang dialect, and that trait has been handed down to Pyongyang standard language, but it gives us a strange feeling. Secondly, the Pyongyang language very often has round-lip pronunciations - words pronounced by making the lips round. Conspicuously, the vowels "ō" and "ū" are pronounced by rounding the lips "o" and "u." Accordingly, they pronounce the words "ssōkda" and "kōkjōng" like "ssokda" and "gokjōng", and "kūrim" and "ūmak" like "kurim" and "umak". This confuses our ears.

Unnecessary Halting

Thirdly, they not only often use fortes, but they also reflect it in spelling, especially in "wōnsu" (head of the state) and "wōnssu" (enemy). These are distinguished by using either single or double "s" in spelling and through pronunciation.

Fourthly, the Pyongyang language is quite different in rhythm and intonation. As the North Korean words have a short rhythm, there is a tendency for often separating one sentence into many different units. For instance, it is often noticed that the word which is separated in two or three units in the Seoul language, is separated into five or six rhythms in North Korea.

Also, such short rhythm units are often pronounced with the intonation of dropping the voice from high to low. Thus, the short rhythm units and intonation from high to low work as a compound and are effective in struggle - instigating speech. For example, the following North Korean words show the effectiveness in instigating combat as mentioned above in its content, and rhythm, and intonation:

"Inminduli (People's)/sasang gwa kamjŏngul tama (containing the thought and feeling)/ hyŏkmyŏng jŏk ŭro (revolutionary)/seryŏn toeo ittsumyŏ (are refined)/ssik ssik hago (valiant and)/ kibaeki nŏmjinon balŭmimyo (pronunciation that is full of spirit ...)/ (the slash here denotes the unit of rhythm and that the preceding syllable is pronounced with intonation from high to low).

Suppose that the preceding sentence was said in Seoul language. The six rhythm units would be reduced to three and they would be pronounced with low intonation. Therefore, the people of Seoul, who are accustomed to listening to low and naturally flowing rhythms and intonations, become suspicious of the combative and provocative tones of the North Koreans.

Although North Korea calls it a "spirited and valiant language," it arouses a response of rejection on our part. This testifies to the fact that it reflects the gap between the North and the South Korean languages and their linguistic senses. Such effects of the intonation and rhythm also play a great role in the fact that we have come to develop a feeling of rejection towards things that are different, as when we listen to the North Korean language at such places as the North-South Red Cross meeting.

[11 Jul 85 p 3]

[Text] For the past 40 years since the bisection, a serious degree of difference has developed in the languages of the North and the South. Which side has had more changes in its language and has contributed to such a gap? What are the causes? Since the division of the country, the language of North Korea has changed much more than that of South Korea, and no one can argue with the fact that the speed and scale of the change has been enormous. Therefore, the difference in the language between the North and the South today is largely the result of the one-sided linguistic change of North Korea. Languages do change gradually with the passage of time, but to reach a point where there is a difficulty in communication normally takes at least several centuries. The difference between the Korean language of the 15th century and that of today is the result of 5 centuries. Therefore, such an enormous difference in language between the North and the South which has developed during the short period of 40 years is hardly a result of a normal process of linguistic change. It is impossible to have such a tremendous degree of change without an artificial change contributed by political and social factors.

North Korea, which has quickly realized the value of the language as a "necessary tool for the communist revolution and the construction of socialism," has pushed its intentional and systematic language policy hard. Such a policy has directly contributed not only to the rapid change of the North Korean language but also to the widening gap in language between the North and the South.

The origin of such a language policy in North Korea goes back to 1964 when Kim Il-song made a speech on "Several questions for the development of the Korean language" at a meeting of North Korean linguists. The purpose was to enhance the revolutionary function of the language in North Korea's southern strategy, to heighten the political thought of communism, and to help organize and mobilize the people. Under such basic goals, North Korea has actively pushed forth a series of combined language policies such as the abolition of Chinese characters, the exclusive use of Hangul (the Korean alphabet), a movement for language refinement, reform of the spelling rule, establishment of a cultural language, and the compilation of a dictionary.

Chinese Characters Eliminated

At the start of compulsory elementary education in 1949, North Korea eliminated Chinese characters and began to use only Hangul. All publications starting from newspapers were all to be written in Hangul only. The teaching of Chinese characters was provided to a very small minority of students majoring in this field to train them as specialists. One thing to note here was that North Korea also started to write horizontally from left to right, following the exclusive use of Hangul. For example, "Rodong Sinmun" is written like this. When they encountered problems such as the partial difficulty in distinguishing the same sounding words with different meanings following the abolition of Chinese characters, they launched the so-called "language refinement movement" to solve the problem by changing the difficult words in Chinese characters into our easy indigenous words. This was followed by the revision of the traditional "spelling rule of Hangul" and the enactment of "the Spelling Rule of the Korean Language" in 1954. In 1966, North Korea published the "Principles of Korean Language."

As the language has changed since the abolition of Chinese characters and the advent of the language refinement movement, North Korea has published a new dictionary. As principle for compiling the dictionary, Kim Il-song said that the principles of chuche character along with party character and the working class character must be observed, and in case of the words in Chinese characters and the words of foreign origin which have the same meaning as our indigenous words, the indigenous words must be used exclusively. Under such a controlled principle in the compilation of the dictionary, North Korea has published two dictionaries since the liberation of the country from Japanese rule. Of these, the "Modern Korean Language Dictionary," published in 1968, contains about 50,000 words, and its special feature is that it does not contain a single Chinese character.

Thinking of South Korea

On the other hand, the subtle secret language is circulating among the North Korean people, and this is an interesting subject to figure out the inside development of the controlled North Korean society.

The words "karak kuksu" or "kuraimaksu" mean "Karl Marx", and these words were started because of the similarities in pronunciation. "Byodagu tongmu" means the Russian word "pioneer", that is the boys and girl scouts. Besides, there are a large number of secret words such as "Kim madu tongmu" (alludes to Kim Il-song as mounted bandit ("majok") chief ("dumok"), "kim inbaek tongmu" (alludes to Kim Il-song as human ("ingan") butcher ("paekjong"), "kokup kwaja" ("nurungji", burned steamed rice), "dongsudae kunt'ang" (pork broth soup with a few garden radish pieces floating and without a single piece of meat), "haebang chonyo" (unwed mother), "orak haengui" (secret love affair between a male and a female), "maljaengi" (propaganda team member), "im guriwo" (secret talk of longing for free South Korean people), and "ishipho (Number 20)" (the cabinet decision number 20 launched the lice elimination movement, it alludes to lice "i"), circulating.

The development of linguistic heterogeneity between North and South Korea is not merely a question of a linguistic dimension. It should be viewed that the problem is spreading to other important aspects such as the development of heterogeneity in the ways of thinking between North and South Korea. Therefore, we must examine the development of linguistic heterogeneity in North and South Korea from a new perspective and develop a positive policy to restore the linguistic homogeneity as soon as possible.

12474

CSO: 4107/232

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH'S 'BLACK' PROPAGANDA

SK101024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 September (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets set the stage for a "government"-sponsored "sports meet of people of five northern provinces" in Seoul on 8 September, kicking up a row of anti-communist confrontation.

This comes under fire in a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today, which says: The puppet prime minister in his "address" prattled that "such festival will be held in your home towns some time." After talking the nonsense that he "keenly felt that communism was destroying the homogeneity of the nation" and could hardly repress "intricate feelings" during the ninth round of the Red Cross talks held in Pyongyang, he engaged himself in a black propaganda urging the attendants to arm themselves with "steadfast anti-communist spirit" and take the lead in propagandising the "superiority of liberal democracy."

If the puppet prime minister had "intricate feelings" in connection with the Pyongyang Red Cross talks, it must have been a feeling of frustration for the deep disgrace brought upon the heads of the South Korean delegates when they incurred the criticism and denunciation from the performers, spectators and public opinion by impudently walking out in the midst of a mass gymnastic display.

The South Korean side will only precipitate its own isolation as a splittist by making anti-communist propaganda and inciting the spirit of confrontation.

As for "people of northern five provinces," they are mostly those who were separated from their families in the northern half of the country or taken to the south in the war period and they should be reunited with their families by the nature of things.

To use them as a political tool for anti-communist campaign and north-south confrontation is a treacherous act and is contrary to the spirit of Red Cross humanitarianism.

If the South Korean side is interested in the Red Cross humanitarian work and improvement of the north-south relations, it must refrain from laying obstacles to the dialogue.

CSO: 4100/773

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN SCORES SOUTH'S DJP ON ASSEMBLY LEGISLATION

SK121037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 September (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the "Democratic Justice Party" for working out an appropriate tactics to find a way for forestalling the opposition proposal of "constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system" and enacting the "Campus Stabilization Bill" with a regular National Assembly session expected this month in South Korea.

The author of the commentary says: The "constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system" has been raised from long ago by the South Korean people and opposition political and public circles as one of the elementary demands to check the peremptory decision and arbitrariness of the ruler and realise democratisation.

The "Democratic Justice Party" has claimed that a "constitutional revision" is not necessary because a "peaceful change of power" will take place at the expiration of "presidential term of office." But, this is nothing but a pretext to avoid the constitutional amendment. None of the South Korean successive rulers voluntarily withdrew from power at the expiration of their terms.

The intensified fascistization in South Korea these days proves that there is no actual possibility of "peaceful change of power."

If it is to be realised, it must be preceded by the democratization of social and political life.

It is a sophism against reason to preach a "peaceful change of power" while barring the movement for democratization by faking up evil laws, and worsening the social and political contradictions by strengthening dictatorship.

The "campus stabilisation bill" whose legislation the "Democratic Justice Party" is hastening is designed to block the patriotic advance of the students which is shaking the fascist "regime" to its very foundation and threatening the long-term office.

Bumping into a powerful resistance of public opinion at home and abroad, the oppressors reserved the legislation of the "Campus Stabilization Bill" at the

"extraordinary National Assembly session" in August. But they are now making haste with its enactment again after putting down the resistant forces by ransacking all the university student organisations and arresting the core members of the movement for democratization by throwing a police dragnet in the university town.

If they force the carriage of the "Campus Stabilisation Bill" by abusing the privilege of majority at the National Assembly, it will meet with fiercer rebuffs of the masses and result in adding fuel to the anti-dictatorship struggle.

The South Korean rulers should draw a proper lesson from history.

CSO: 4100/773

28 October 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN RIDICULES DJP'S 'RENOVATION' DRIVE

SK130548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 September (KCNA)--The "plan for the practice of self-renovation" put forward by the "Democratic Justice Party," the private party of the South Korean Dictator Chon Tu-hwan, is a political cartoon to win public favor and restore its shattered prestige by another spate of propaganda of "commitments" and a political intrigue for its long-term office, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

At the "Central Executive Committee" some time ago, the "Democratic Justice Party" put forward "a plan for the practice of self-renovation in the party dimension" and gave "commitments" to "protection of the people's life" and so on, notes the author of the commentary, and says:

At its "Inaugural Congress" in 1981, the "Democratic Justice Party" set forth a "programme" full of promises of "stabilisation of the people's life," "building of a welfare society," etc. but the South Korean reality today eloquently proves that it was no more than deceptive "commitments."

All the tragic facts in South Korea after Chon Du Hwan rose to power--the increase of the number of "the absolute poor" by 1.4 million and the move of more than 8.6 million people in 1 year in quest of a means of livelihood, and so on--are offsprings of the crimes committed by the "Democratic Justice Party," the tool of the dictator's treacherous rule.

If it is a party not lost to shame, it should disappear from the political scene as quickly as possible, instead of acting a despicable peddler of "commitments" to which no one pays heed.

CSO: 4100/773

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE CALLS FOR FREE TRAVEL

SK231144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 September (KCNA)--The severed traffic and communications should be connected and free travel and correspondence between the north and the south of Korea guaranteed in order to put the earliest end to the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation caused by division, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

In a signed article headlines "let us unravel the entangled knots of national reunification by realising free travel," the paper says: This is the question of top priority in successfully realizing political, economic and cultural exchange and collaboration between the north and the south.

To connect the severed traffic and communications and realise free travel is a comprehensive way of alleviating the sufferings of the separated families and relatives at present, the article says.

Recalling that at the eighth and ninth rounds of the north-south Red Cross talks our side put forward a new proposal and a draft agreement on a package discussion of the five agenda items already agreed upon between the two sides and realisation of free travel of the divided families and relatives as a core and comprehensive way for their implementation, the paper says:

This proposal is a positive one for the earliest realisation of the urgent desire of the entire fellow countrymen, particularly the families and relatives living divided in the north and the south.

The article stresses: We will always keep the door open and welcome the free contact and travel of the personages and peoples from all walks of life desirous of north-south exchange, collaboration and reunification, and fully guarantee the safety and freedom of activity of the travelling personages and people.

We hold that the South Korean authorities should ensure the free activity of political parties, organisations and individual personages desirous of north-south exchange and contact and all conditions for their free travel.

We will always join hands with anyone who turns out in the nation-wide struggle to accelerate national reunification, regardless of political view, religious belief, job and past doings.

CSO: 4100/773

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MOVES TO 'STIFLE DEMOCRACY' ASSAILED--Pyongyang, 14 September (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta was reported to have thrown a dragnet all over South Korea to arrest Kang Min-ho, An Tong-sop, Pak Un-chu and Nam Chong-hyon, chairmen of the Seoul, Yonsei, Ehwa women's and Sogang University committees for measures against the suppression of the people's movement for democracy, who had attended the Pan-national Symposium at Koryo University on the sixth. The fascist junta also prosecuted on criminal charges 13 opposition figures who went to Koryo University to attend the symposium at the invitation of students and is making investigation to impose heavy penalties on them. Among them are Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, "national assemblymen" from the New Korea Democratic Party, the deputy general secretary, spokesman and directors of the external cooperation, labour, education, social affairs, agriculture and fisheries and human rights departments of the council for promotion of democracy and the vice-chairman of the youth alliance of movement for democracy. Such suppressive din openly reveals the criminal intention of the military fascist junta to stifle the movement for democracy being waged by students and figures of different circles. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 14 Sep 85 SK]

END TO SOUTH'S WAR EXERCISES--Pyongyang, 20 September (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group must immediately stop its reckless war exercises and refrain from all improper acts curbing the people's desire for reunification. The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland says this in information No 333 dated 19 September denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for staging one war exercise after another incompatible with the atmosphere of national harmony and dialogue. Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique staged a frantic "civilian defence training" throughout South Korea on the 16th and, earlier, held the so-called "special [word indistinct] of commanders of the reserve forces" and a "civilian defence administrative seminar," the information points out: This is a vicious challenge to the north-south dialogue now in progress amid the concern of the people at home and abroad and a premeditated and undisguised act for stamping out the people's desire for peaceful reunification and laying artificial obstacles in the way of reunification. No matter how desperately the South Korean puppet clique may incite war fever and confrontation, they cannot dampen the people's desire for reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

STUDENTS, FIGURES SUPPRESSED IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 21 September (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique continue to harshly suppress students and figures for their anti-U.S., anti-"government" activities, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet clique are plotting to formally detain and penalize Kim Yong-chol, a student of Seoul University, who was arrested for questioning on 17 September. At a campus meeting student Kim Yong-chol had reportedly called for north-south dialogue and loudly shouted slogans critical of the U.S. imperialists. The fascist clique walked off student Kang In-ho of Seoul University for investigation and referred four students of Chungang University to a fascist "summary trial" after they participated in a campus demonstration on the 17th. The puppets walked off to a police station Pak Chong-tae and Choe Yong-tun, guidance members of the society for the study of democratic constitutional government, who are now undergoing interrogation. The fascist clique are persecuting them on charges of their remarks at a meeting held in Pusan on the 16th that "the present 'government' has no intention to promote democratisation." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

RED CROSS STOPS IN KAESONG--Kaesong, 20 September (KCNA)--The Red Cross art troupe and home-visiting group of our side led by Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross society, and their party which briefly stopped over in Kaesong en route to their destination according to an agreement between the Red Cross organisations of the north and the south of Korea on the exchange of Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, left here today for Seoul, seen off by enthusiastically cheering Kaesong citizens. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

CATHOLIC GROUP DENOUNCES CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION'--Pyongyang, 20 September (KCNA)--The Roman Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace made public a statement on 14 September denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for its brutal suppression, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO. The statement warned that the military fascist clique's schemings to solve the campus problem and other social problems caused by an undemocratic political order through anti-human rights legislation or legal administration for political reprisal would invite greater resistance from people of all strata including students. It held that the opening of the campus to the police forces and other steps treating the campus and students as criminals must be rectified. The open clarification of a will and method to achieve democracy is the only way of solving problems by a peaceful means, the statement noted, and stressed: The basic law on the press which has been proved to be an undemocratic, draconic law must be abrogated. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

PROTEST THROUGH SELF-IMMOLATION--Pyongyang, 20 September (KCNA)--Song Kwang-yong, a student of Kyongwon College in Songnam, Kyonggi Province, on 17 September doused his body with petrol and set himself on fire and ran into a crowd of 100 students on the campus, promoting them to turn out in the struggle for democracy of campus and society, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. According to the report, a dissident group said this, noting that the student was in critical condition in hospital. Earlier, on 15 August, a young man named Hong Ki-il in Kwangju scattered printed materials "Ye Mt Mundung stirring

us on 15 August" [as received] and set himself on fire in Kumnamro, Kwangju, in protest against the "Campus Stabilization Bill." He died on 22 August. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

KCNA CRITICIZES WAR EXERCISES--Pyongyang, 21 September (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on 19 September whipped up war fever, staging a "training for defending harbours" and "training to cope with a real war" with the mobilization of a puppet naval unit and even civilian boats in a harbour, according to a radio report from Seoul. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is throwing a dark shadow on the on-going north-south dialogue by trumpeting the old tune of "threat of southward invasion" and resorting to war exercises. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

SECOND PERFORMANCE--Seoul, 22 September (KCNA correspondent)--The Pyongyang art troupe now in Seoul is giving its second performance at the "State Theatre" in Seoul. In the audience there are No Sin-yong, prime minister of South Korea, Yi Man-sop, president of the [Korea] National Party, and other figures of political, public and art circles, Red Cross officials and Seoul citizens of all walks of life, more than 1,500 in all. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 22 Sep 85 SK]

KCNA REPORTS ON FAMILY REUNIONS--Pyongyang, 22 September (KCNA)--Members of the Red Cross home-visiting group of the south side in Pyongyang are having reunion with their families and relatives on 22 September, too. From 9:05 this morning, 15 members of the south side's Red Cross home-visiting group are meeting their families and relatives at Koryo Hotel where they are staying. Families and relatives are conversing with each other with emotion and joy at having reunion after scores of years. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 22 Sep 85 SK]

REPORT ON PYONGYANG REFUSED--YONHAP From Tokyo--It has been learned today that the North Korean authorities totally rejected the requests of the Japanese new agencies, newspapers, and broadcast stations to report on the visit to Pyongyang by the Korean home-visiting group and artistic troupe, scheduled for 20 September. A leading figure in Japanese press circles said that Japanese media and publication companies, on or around 20 August, requested, through Chongnyon, permission from the North Korean authorities for Japanese journalists to stay in and report on Pyongyang, and that the request of the Japanese journalists had been refused, with the explanation that a decision had been made not to invite Japanese journalists this time. The Japanese press circles explained that the Japanese journalists' request to visit and report on Pyongyang was refused because they do not want to let the Japanese journalists see the dark side of the utterly closed society. [Text] [Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 14 Sep 85 SK]

PAK TO VISIT UN--New York (YONHAP)--Pak Song-chol, North Korea's vice president, will visit the United Nations in mid-October to address a meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the world body. U.S. sources said Saturday that Pak's speech seems to be scheduled for either 17 or 18 October. Meanwhile, South Korea's Prime Minister No Sin-yong will arrive here 20 October and make a speech at a UN General Assembly session marking the 40th anniversary 21 October. No is also scheduled to meet with Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

OLYMPIC GAMES

ROK DAILY CALLS ON COMMUNIST NATIONS TO ATTEND SEOUL GAMES

SK220147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Year Before '86 Asian Games"]

[Text] It is good to learn that all preparations for the 10th Asian Games to be held in Seoul only a year later are going smoothly.

The successful hosting of the Asian Games on 20 September-5 October next year will also be significant in that it can be a "grand rehearsal" for the '88 Seoul Olympics at the same stadium in Chamsil, Seoul.

According to the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SACOC), all preparatory works for the '86 Asian Games have been done smoothly as scheduled, and future preparatory steps are now being checked on a daily basis with the count-down of less than 365 days left.

All sports facilities and athletes' villages are slated to be completed next spring, while the full-fledged exercises for the opening and closing ceremonies will begin shortly.

With a plan to make the forthcoming Asian Games the greatest in scale and the most successful of its kind, the organizing committee has already begun forwarding formal invitations to all of the 36 member countries, including such communist states as mainland China and Mongolia, including North Korea.

An estimated number of 5,800 athletes are expected to participate in the Asian Games, while approximately 150,000 spectators, including Korean residents abroad and foreigners, are anticipated to rush to Seoul from abroad.

It is natural for Korea as the hosting nation of the Asian sports festival to challenge the second place in the games' medal race with 261 golds at stake. Rather more desirable for us to attain will be to host the Games successfully in the truest sense.

Accordingly, all personnel on the management staff for staging the Games, numbering more than 58,000, are required to be astute and circumspect in performing their assignments like well-trained members of a great symphony orchestra, with high expectations also to be placed on services by some 16,000 volunteers to help foreign visitors, in particular.

Greatly needed are high cooperation and well-rounded coordination among various agencies in the process of preparations for the Asian Games.

At this juncture, we renew our call on those from the communist states, including North Korean athletes, to take part in the Seoul Asian Games and the Olympics for the cause of world peace.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK OFFICER IN UNITED STATES EMBEZZLES \$790,000

SK160612 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] An [ROK] officer in charge of military loans of the Logistics Service Corps in the United States has fled after illegally drawing and embezzling \$790,000 by falsifying the document of a U.S. business firm requesting the funds. U.S. investigation authorities have begun an investigation of this incident.

According to the Ministry of Defense, Cho Chong-nam, a 42-year-old army lieutenant colonel in charge of military loans in the Logistics Service Corps in the United States, secretly kept in his possession a bill which a U.S. military logistics manufacturer had mistakenly submitted on 10 January and later canceled. He then illegally drew and embezzled \$790,000 in early June by falsifying the date of issuance, the date of payment, the name of the firm, the account number and the amount. After that, he fled with his family.

Cho Chong-nam prepared the resolution for payment in accordance with the falsified bill on 11 June and had Kim Song-un, a 39-year-old navy commander and finance officer, prepare the request for payment of loan to submit the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank by subtly deceiving him. Cho Chong-nam then submitted this document to the U.S. defense authorities in person. He illegally drew and embezzled the amount indicated on the request for payment from the New York City Bank between 18 June and 6 July by using the account number of a bogus company.

The related official of the Defense Ministry also revealed that Kim Song-un, commander and finance officer in the Logistics Service Corps in the United States, deserted on the spot on 25 August in fear of being held responsible for the erroneous act involved in the incident of Cho Chong-nam's illegal drawing of money and for recompensation after returning home.

The Defense Ministry noted that the Korean Embassy in the United States requested of the U.S. Government and investigation authorities the various necessary actions including an investigation and asked the Federal Reserve Bank under the U.S. Department of Finance and the City Bank to suspend payment of the illegally drawn funds. It is discussing the method of collection with them.

According to government officials, some anti-South Korean figures in the [word indistinct] are attempting to contact Oho Chong-nam while spreading

the rumor that Cho Chong-nam, who ran away after embezzling official funds, had deserted for political reasons. This official observed that the anti-South Korean figures in the United States are carrying out such maneuvers to exploit this incident for propaganda purposes.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 90-DAY REGULAR SESSION

SK201154 Seoul YONHAP in English 1113 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea's 12th National Assembly Friday opened its first 90-day regular session since the general elections last February.

Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung and Prime Minister No Sin-yong attended the opening ceremony.

Although the assembly is scheduled to come up with an operational timetable for the 90-day regular session, which is held once a year, at its first plenary meeting on Saturday, it will face rough sailing because the ruling and opposition lawmakers for their alleged role in abetting student demonstrations.

If the rival political parties fail to reach an agreement on a timetable for the 90-day session in the first plenary meeting on Saturday, the assembly will go into a recess for the time being, a political observer here said Friday.

Lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) are expected to make frequent contacts over the weekend, in an effort to resolve disputes over the indictment of two NKDP lawmakers.

Leaders of Korea's three major political parties are scheduled to discuss the controversy arising from the prosecution of the two opposition lawmakers on Monday, in an effort to restore the normal operation of the assembly, the observer said.

In his opening address, speaker Yi Chae-hyong said that the expectations of the people for the new session are greater than at any time in the past.

During the 90-day session, the legislators face the important tasks of planning a national budget for next year and of putting an end to the campus disturbances and labor disputes that have become chronic social problems in Korea.

Yi told the assemblymen that it is a stark reality that Korea has come to a crossroad between prosperity and fiasco, and urged them to pool their wisdom and to [word indistinct] in dealing with any state affair piled up before the...."

CSO: 4100/772

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY WATCHES JUDICIAL ACTION ON RESIGNATION DEMAND

SK130122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Sep 85 p 4

/Editorial: "A Call by Bar Ass'n"

/Text/ The chief justice, heading the judicial branch of the government, occupies one of the three most prominent posts provided by the Constitution, symbolizing the authority and prestige of the nation's justice.

Accordingly, a latest call for his resignation, an urge made by none other than the nationwide association of 1,300 attorneys at law, has an enormous implication or impact on the legal circles and society at large, though the "recommendation" carries no binding force.

The Korean Federal Bar Association's challenge to Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung followed a controversy last week over the unexpected reassignment of a Seoul district court judge to a provincial court--a relegation which came only 1 day after he had been named to the Seoul court.

As the sudden shuffle was made apparently in connection with an article the judge had contributed to a weekly legal journal, criticizing the Supreme Court for what he said was an unwarrantable disciplinary action taken against two other judges in the previous week, skeptical if not critical voices were subsequently raised not only from among the legal quarters but also from knowledgeable citizens about such a phenomenon in the court personnel administration.

Though the call for the chief justice's resignation is subject to argument as for its pertinence, the bar association's recommendation touches on a cardinal truth that the people's basic rights cannot be fully safeguarded without the independence of the judiciary, which in turn cannot be ensured without the independence and the guarantee of professional status of individual judges.

As the association pointed out, it is undeniable that there have been occasional misgivings for many years about the judiciary's independence, which is relevant to the integrity and reliability of court trials.

As the lawyers' recommendation seems to be essentially aimed at calling on the chief justice to take due corrective measures regarding the disputed personnel administration and thereby enhance the independence and authority of the judiciary, we will be watching what specific actions will be taken by the judicial authorities.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUMMONSES TO TWO NKDP LAWMAKERS

Korea University Rally Arrests

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 85 p 8

/Text/ The prosecution yesterday booked two opposition lawmakers for possible prosecution on suspicion of violating the law banning illegal assembly and demonstration in connection with a massive antigovernment rally at Korea University last Friday.

The two legislators are Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong of the New Korea Democratic Party. This was the first time that authorities have booked incumbent lawmakers for their alleged involvement in an unauthorized rally.

In addition to the 2 assemblymen, the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office booked 11 other opposition figures, most of them affiliated with the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD). The organization is cochaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Those booked are Pak Chong-ung, an aide to Kim Yong-sam, eight other CPD officials and two officials of the National Democratic Youths and Students League.

Among them are Han Kwang-ok, CPD spokesman, Kim Pyong-ok, vice secretary general and Kim Su-il, chief of the CPD's labor affairs bureau. Other CPD officials booked are Kim Chang-kon, chief of the Education Affairs Bureau, Yang Hoe-ku, chief of the Human Rights Bureau and Paek Yong-ki, chief of the Overseas Cooperation Bureau.

Announcing the measure, Senior Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam, chief of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, said prosecutors will investigate 10 other persons who were together with the 13 opposition figures during the rally at Korea University.

Yi, however, would not say when and where the two opposition lawmakers and others booked would be questioned.

Earlier in the day, Seoul police announced a plan to file criminal charges against 21 opposition figures, except Reps Pak and Cho, for violating the law banning illegal assembly and demonstration.

The police on Sunday issued warnings to the two legislators who apparently tried to join the demonstration participated in by about 2,000 students from 10 universities.

While the students were holding the demonstration at the school's auditorium, the two legislators joined 21 other opposition members in staging a protest rally just outside the school's main gate after being denied entry onto the school premises.

The 23 protesters shouted antigovernment slogans and sang solidarity songs during the rally.

"These acts could not be pardoned in view of the public aspiration for social stability," said prosecutor Yi.

He said that all of those involved in the rally will be dealt with under relevant law regardless of their social status.

At the end of the rally, the prosecutor said, Rep. Pak relayed to a member of Korea University's student body a letter allegedly written by Kim Min-sok. Kim, 22, president of the Seoul National University's student council, is now on trial for leading the seizure of the USIS library in Seoul on 23-26 May.

On /word indistinct/ morning, Yi Sun-il, chief of the Songbuk Police Station visited Rep Pak at his residence on Yoido and served him with a verbal warning for the lawmaker's action last Friday.

Later in the day, Yi issued a similar warning to Rep. Cho when Cho visited him at his office in the Songbuk Police Station.

Investigators from the police station, which has jurisdiction over the incident, led away 3 of the 21 opposition figures between Saturday night and early Sunday morning.

The three are Pak Chong-ung, an aide to Kim Yong-sam, and Paek Yong-ki and Won Song-hui, both affiliated with the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD).

Further Report on Rally Controversy

SK120103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 8

/Text/ Student activist Yi Taek-pong, standing before a judge as a witness, testified yesterday that he heard what Rep Pak Chan-chong claims is a message from Kim Min-sok, siding with the prosecution, which blames the opposition party lawmaker for "instigating student activism."

His testimony, viewed by the prosecution as decisive in putting Rep Pak on the defensive, was given and recorded before judge Yi Chong-chan of the Seoul District Criminal Court, at 9:30 am yesterday.

Rep Pak did not show up, though the court served a summons on him so that he could defend himself against the prosecution's charges.

Defense attorneys for Pak said that he had not received any notification from the court for testimony.

The court's summoning of the student activist was made as the prosecution filed a request with the court to preserve his testimony as evidence.

Yi, president of the Association of Student Circles at Korea University, had told police that the lawmaker conveyed verbally jailed Kim Min-sok's message to him in his car at the main gate of the school on Friday.

Reps Pak and Cho Sun-hyong, both from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, were booked on criminal charges Monday for having abetted student demonstrations by attempting to join a student rally held at the university on Friday.

In addition to them, 11 dissidents, including 9 officials of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, were also booked on the same charges.

A total of 23 dissident figures staged a rally, shouting antigovernment slogans, in front of the main gate after being thwarted by police from entering the campus.

Yi testified that he was told through Rep. Pak that Kim had said he appreciated his colleague students' struggle for democracy while he is in jail and hoped that the struggle would continue without a letup.

Kim, chairman of the National Federation of Student Associations, is now on trial for his alleged role in the seizure of the USIS library.

Kim, who is the chairman of the student council of Seoul National University, denied, however, having asked Rep. Pak to deliver his words, much less the knowledge that the grand debate forum was ever to be held at Korea University, then.

Yi also testified that Kim argued that the government unfairly brands the Samminu committee, which has no nationwide network, as pro-Communist and leftist.

Kim also stressed that the NFSA should continue to maintain its organization, Yi said.

Yi also said that he had heard the alleged message of Kim delivered through a microphone by Kang Im-ho to some 1,000 students rallying in the auditorium.

Kang, a leading student activist at Seoul National University, was presiding over the rally.

"The contents were not agitative enough to excite the rally into a violent one. The message was greeted only with cheers and clapping," Yi stated.

NKDP To Fight Lawmakers' Punishment

SK130114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Sep 85 p 1

/Text/ The political row over two opposition lawmakers' attempt to join a student rally last week worsened yesterday as the caucus of the New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) resolved to fight to the end any attempt to punish them.

Leaders of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) gave more hints of indicting Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong after they rejected top-level political negotiations proposed by NDP President Yi Min-u.

Rep Chong Sun-tok, secretary general of the DJP, said that the prosecution's collection of evidence on the activities of the two NDP assemblymen was "a preparatory step for their indictment."

The Seoul prosecution booked the two lawmakers on suspicion of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration after the DJP claimed that they "agitated" students towards illegal protest actions.

The NDP, for its part, supported the activities of Reps Pak and Cho in a resolution of its caucus yesterday morning. The resolution said that the two assemblymen "simply performed their duties as representatives" when they tried to enter the Korea University campus while an antigovernment rally was being held there Friday.

Rep. Pak is chairman of the NDP's Human Rights Committee and Rep. Cho is a member of the National Assembly Education-Information Committee. The two lawmakers have insisted that they visited the university in order to find out what the students' demands were.

The NDP caucus expressed radical positions on a variety of current issues, demanding resignation of the cabinet and threatening impeachment of the chief justice.

In the resolution, the NDP criticized the DJP for having requested the intervention of law enforcement authorities in the affair of the two assemblymen, "abandoning its own responsibilities as a political organization."

"We will resolutely block any attempt to apply sanctions in the case of the two lawmakers, in any form," the NDP said.

Party President Yi told the meeting that the event at Korea University Friday was a "peaceful, indoor gathering for a symposium, and never became an illegal assembly or demonstration."

He claimed that the place where the two NDP lawmakers were present was about 500 meters away from the hall where the students convention was being held.

Reps Pak and Cho were stopped by police at the main gate of the university when they tried to enter the campus. They had been invited by the organizers of the day's event.

28 October 1985

As they were unable to get on campus, the two assemblymen and a group of 20 members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy chanted some political slogans, swinging clenched fists.

Then Rep Pak met student representatives inside his sedan and had a conversation with them. The prosecution alleges that Rep Pak further instigated the students in their illegal rally at the meeting inside the parked car.

Rep Pak at first asserted that he delivered a verbal message from Kim Min-sok, a dissident student leader now on trial, to Korea University students. The prosecution claimed that Kim denied that he had asked Rep Pak to convey such a message.

At the NDP caucus yesterday, Rep Pak told his colleagues that he brief the students on the recent situation of Kim Min-sok and "conveyed his wish to stop (Korea University student leader) Hoh In-hoe from committing self-immolation."

He said that he did not word indistinct convey the message from Kim but "mixed the words of Kim and my own without clear distinction" in the conversation with students.

Rep Cho said he went to the university to have a firsthand observation of student activities, as a member of the National Assembly Education-Information Committee.

NKDP Lawmakers Served Summonses

SK130155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 8

Excerpt Songbuk Police Station yesterday sent summonses to Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) for questioning on charges of inciting college students to stage anti-government rallies.

In the summonses mailed to the lawmakers' residences, the police asked them to show up immediately at its investigation office and answer questions.

The NKDP legislators were booked on Monday on suspicion of violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

Reps Pak and Cho are suspected of staging an antigovernment rally outside the Korea University's main gate last Friday, while more than 1,000 students from 10 universities in Seoul were engaged in the so-called "national debate" on state affairs and the student movement in the country at the university auditorium.

Rep Pak is also accused of delivering a "fictitious" message from a jailed student activist to those attending the debate.

The two legislators are among 13 people booked for possible indictment in connection with the "national debate." They included five officials of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), which is cochaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Prosecutors in Seoul said they would decide whether to indict those booked only after the police completed the probe and turned the suspects over to the prosecutor's office.

As to the mailing of summonses to the two incumbent legislators, a senior prosecutor said the prosecution ordered the police to investigate the lawmakers, because excluding the two from the ongoing probe on account of their status, might violate the legal principle of equity.

The prosecutor hinted that all of those booked would be brought to trial without exception.

"We are not considering to have them fined and close the case once and for all," said the senior prosecutor, who asked not to be named.

CPD Members Booked

SK130156 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 8

/Text/ Two members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), who have been sought by police in connection with a massive antigovernment rally at Korea University last Friday, were led away from their homes yesterday morning by detectives for questioning.

The two apprehended CPD officials are Kim Chang-kon, chief of the Education Affairs Bureau, and Kim Su-il, director of the Labor Affairs Bureau.

They are suspected of staging a protest rally outside the university's main gate along with two legislators of the New Korea Democratic Party--Reps Chanchong and Cho Sun-hyong--and other opposition figures, most of them affiliated with the CPD.

CSO: 4100/747

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LEADERS OF THREE PARTIES TO MEET ON NKDP LAWMAKERS CASE

Reportage on Two NKDP Lawmakers

SK210117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The leaders of the three major political parties will meet Monday to discuss ways of easing the friction between rival parties over two opposition lawmakers' alleged instigation of campus unrest.

National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong will arrange the meeting, which will also be attended by South Korean delegates to a preliminary meeting Wednesday for inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

The speaker said that the meeting of the party leaders will be held in the form of a farewell for the delegates to the inter-Korea talks.

Political sources, however, said that the leaders of the three major parties will huddle separately to defuse the confrontation over the alleged incitement.

In this connection, Speaker Yi met with No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, Thursday to study the wisdom of arranging the meeting.

The other party leaders are Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party.

At present, the DJP and the NKDP are deadlocked over the handling of the "instigation case," which could scuttle the smooth operation of the regular assembly session that started yesterday.

Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong were indicted Thursday on charges of violating the Law Governing Assembly and Demonstration, which carries a maximum penalty of 7 years in prison.

They were charged with instigating a student demonstration in Korea University in Seoul 6 September.

They were barred 6 September from attending a debating forum sponsored by student activists and shouted slogans in the rain.

Attorney Charges Police Intervention

SK220122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] A defense attorney for Rep Pak Chan-chong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) yesterday accused the prosecution of excluding "an important fact" in its indictment against the lawmaker.

One of his defense lawyers, Chang Ki-uk, told reporters that the indictment against Rep Pak contained no mention of what he termed the obstruction of Rep Pak's legislative duties by the police during the incident.

In saying so, the lawyer was referring to the police [word indistinct] of the Korea University campus from Rep Pak and his fellow assemblyman Cho Sun-hyong on 6 September when the so-called "national debate" was under way at the school's auditorium. Rep Cho was also indicted without physical detention.

Testifying before prosecutor Kim Won-chi at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office yesterday morning, lawyer Chang said the police action was an illegal intervention in the duties of Reps Pak and Cho.

He claimed that the two lawmakers were on their way to the school auditorium to investigate the true nature of the student rally when they were stopped by the police at the school's entrance.

Chang made the testimony in his capacity as the legal representative of the opposition party which had filed a complaint seeking the punishment of those responsible for the police action.

On Friday, prosecutor Kim sent a summons to Rep Yi Yong-hui, NKDP's secretary general, to have him testify as a witness in the case. Yi defied the summons and did not appear at the prosecutor's office. The complaint, signed by Yi, listed Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-no, director of the National Police Headquarters, superintendent of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters and chief of the Songbuk Police Station as the accused.

During the testimony, attorney Chang contended that the indictment against Rep Pak made no mention of the police action against Reps Pak and Cho, among others.

"The police action is an important fact to clarify the reason why our party is suing Minister of Home Affairs Chong and three high-ranking police officers," he said, Chang himself is a lawmaker affiliated with the opposition party.

He said he would present himself at prosecutor Kim's office again Tuesday morning to answer further questions from the prosecutor after studying details in the prosecution's indictments against Reps Pak and Cho.

Justice Minister Bans Law Practice

SK210152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Song-ki yesterday suspended the law practice of lawyer and lawmaker Pak Chan-chong indicted for violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

The minister's action was under the Attorney Law, which provides that the justice minister can order the suspension of the function of a criminally indicted lawyer until the court's final ruling on his or her case.

Rep Pak, from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, was indicted on charges of having joined an illegal rally and in particular of having joined an illegal rally and in particular of having fanned student activism by delivering a non-existent verbal message from a jailed student leader to protesting students.

Rep Cho Sun-hyong and five officials of the Council for Promotion of Democracy were also indicted in connection with the controversial rally in front of Korea University.

Rep Pak is among the defense council for the student defendants accused of the May seizure of the USIS library.

With the suspension of his law practice, Rep Pak became disqualified from taking charge of the advocacy of the students in the USIS trial.

CSO: 4100/772

28 October 1985

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP HITS NKDP'S IMPEACHMENT MOVE AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE

SK140049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Democratic Justice Party spokesman Sim Myong-po denounced yesterday the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's decision to seek impeachment of Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung in the regular session of the National Assembly which opens on 20 September.

In his comment on the NDP's impeachment move, Sim determined it an "undemocratic overuse of the political party's right basically defying the Constitution which stipulates the separation of the three powers."

Pointing out that personnel administration in the judiciary has been under the discretion of the authorized person, the chief justice, he said the Constitution specifies that a public official may be subject to impeachment only in cases of violating the Constitution or law.

Accordingly, he cautioned that the NDP will be wise and discerning in the judgement of whether the reassignments of judges by the chief justice could ever be a matter of violating the constitution or law.

The NDP in a caucus Thursday decided to take an impeachment motion against Yu for unfair personnel administration such as using reassignment as a means of punishment and other acts abandoning the independence of the court.

Rep Sim warned that the DNP should not make the mistake of initiating the impeachment move though the NDP holds more seats than the required number for such an action in the upcoming session of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA TIMES CALLS FOR SUSTAINED BIPARTISAN DIALOGUE

SK140041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Role of Politicians"]

[Text] At a time when the controversy over the legislation of a campus stabilization law is still smouldering between the rival political groups, another heated issue has flared up in national politics, involving the two opposition parliamentarians on whom police served summonses for questioning in connection with a recent campus disturbance in Seoul.

The lawmakers, both from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party were alleged to have agitated student activism, encouraging those taking part in a debate meeting on the campus of Korea University last week. They were among the 13 persons who were booked on criminal charges for "illegal assembly and demonstration" and "agitation" of student activism, and thus were asked to present themselves at a police station.

The opposition lawmakers, however, argued that their appearance at the site of such campus events should be considered part of their duty away from the legislative floor.

Nonetheless, it is regrettable that the opposition legislators have behaved in such a way as to be suspected, as alleged by their rival political group and the law enforcement authorities, that they fanned the movement of students on the campus.

On the part of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, it seems to be more desirable to try to solve the wrangling of its kind within the political arena, rather than asking the legal authorities to take an action against it.

In other words, if the ruling party is to tackle the issue involving parliamentarians in a political dimension, it could manage national politics in a more smooth and productive formula, instead of prompting another stiffened confrontation between the rival camps.

Attention is also due to the fact that there has been no precedent of charging a National Assemblyman for his involvement in "illegal assembly and demonstration" since the Fifth Republic was established 4 years ago.

Such a move on the status of legislators as in the latest instance is apt to be misunderstood by the oppositionists as a partisan tactic of the ruling group to retaliate them for one reason or another.

Prior to the opening of the National Assembly's regular session next week, both the ruling and opposition politicians are called upon to run national politics with far-reaching insight and wisdom from this perspective, being patient to push through national affairs through sustained bipartisan dialogue.

CSO: 4100/772

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'SAMMINTU' IDENTITY PROBED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 May 85 p 5

[Text] Observing the student's occupation of the U.S. Cultural Center, a question of who the student leaders are and of what their ultimate goal is, arises. The students' slogan and the coordinated nature of their actions were more shocking than their occupation of the Cultural Center. It is a well known fact that there has been a continuous criticism concerning the U.S. demand of import deregulation, not only on campus but also in the Opposition Party.

What attracts the most attention is the students' well-organized behavior and the fact that the incident was carried out according to a highly calculated strategy.

With the above evidence, the authorities in the educational institution disturbance point out the following facts: formation of this incident started in the end of April and was developed progressively; written guidelines for the anti-establishment and anti-American movement, which was called "the May struggle among students," were distributed on campus in the beginning of May; the law school took charge of the actual "struggle."

The problem stems from the fact that the students' demand is directly related to a sore point of our history; therefore, the need for judging the history can be a damaging factor in understanding the intentions of student movement.

Analysis of the origins and make-up of student organizations called "Chon Hak Lyun" and "Sammintu," which brought the siege, are as follows:

During the siege of the Cultural Center, and occupation of the library on the second floor, the students posted signs on the window stating that they are the members of "Chon Hak Lyun Kwangju incident struggle committee."

"Chon Hak Lyun" is an abbreviation of "National Student Association" [NSA] [chairman: Kim Min-yuk, student president of Seoul National University, 22, senior in sociology]; and it is a university association organized by student presidents from 23 universities and student representatives at Korea University on April 17th. NSA is a successor to the "Democratization Struggle Student Association" [DSSA] which was organized during the 29 university association demonstration at the Yonsei University from November 3rd

to 6th. DSSA was established by four universities--Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korean University, and Sungkyun University, separately from the Student Committee. Four DSSA chairmen from the said universities became the joint chairmen, and Kyong-hi University and other six universities became member universities.

"National Student Representative Organization" [NSRO] [chairman: Yi Chung-suk, Seoul National University student president, 23, senior in Public Law, under arrest], which connects the student committees from each university, was established separately. The reason behind establishing two separate organizations is based on the strategic concept that DSSA takes charge of the anti-establishment political struggle and NSRO is in charge of campus problems. DSSA led the "Democratic Justice Party Siege" with supporting committees such as "Injustice Scrap-out Subcommittee," "National Election Preparation Committee," and "Labor Rights Protection Struggle Committee."

According to the students' views, since the DSSA which manifested "the splendid struggle capacity" was repressed by the arrest of Yi Chung-suk and other leaders, NSA was established to take over the task.

The NSA was created under the government's approval of student committees after the formal revocation of the Education Protection National Committee. The NSA organized a subsidiary organization, "Three MIN Special Committees": which are "Anti-Foreign Influence Peoples' protection Special Committee," "Peoples' Survival Rights Protection Special Committee," and the "Democratic Struggle Special Committee," and the intention of "expanding the scope of the struggle."

The NSA reported that the representative from 62 universities participated immediately after the foundation of the association. Central organizations consisted of a Central Enforcement Committee, a Propaganda Department, and an Administration Department, and the participating universities were divided into four different sectors--Seoul district, Central district (Inchun, and Kyongki, Kangwon, and north/south Chung-chong provinces), Honam district (north/south Cholla provinces), and Young-nam (Pusan, Tague, and north/south Kyongsang provinces). The district chairmen took the role of vice-chairmen of NSA. The NSA divided each district into 3 sub-divisions and created 12 sub-division committees, except for the Seoul district, which established 4 division committees, Eastern division (11 universities including Foreign Language University), Western division (7 universities including Yonsei University), Southern division (7 universities including Seoul National University), and Northern division (5 universities including Korea University); and each division had its own assembly meetings and demonstrations.

According to the analysis of Educational Institution experts, the reason behind the segregation into sub-division committees was to expand the independent activities of each division within the overall movement.

The majority of members were either "student movement activists" or students who supported the group. It is known that each student was a member of

several different organizations, and student representatives took an intimate role in the formation of organizations.

The committee chairman, Un-yule Ham (21, Senior in Natural Science) of "Seoul National University Struggle Committee for democratization and unification," who was known to be the leader of the American Cultural Center Siege, had run for the student vice-president at the last Seoul National University Election and is active in the student committee.

The "Kwang-ju incident struggle committee" which the American Cultural Center siege participants revealed, is a little different, in name, from the "Sam Min Special Committee." However it is a special temporary organization which was formed on the 6th with the "May Struggle" declaration at the second NSA rally held at Korea University. NSA, at the rally, stressed their single minded struggle such as "Anti-foreign influence People's Protection Struggle" which opposed the President's visit to the United States and "People's Survival Rights Protection Struggle" which opposed the removal of Seoul Mok dong. NSA declared a "May Struggle Manifesto" which announced the above struggles to "Antimilitary Dictatorship Struggle" since the Kwang-ju incident.

NSA wishes to construct the "Antimilitary Dictatorship, Democratization United Front" based on "Republican and public leadership of student movement." Furthermore NSA transformed the "Sam Min Special Committee" to "The MIN Struggle Committee" and created the "Kwangju incident Struggle Committee" as a special organization, which lead the siege incident.

Examining the similarity between the origins of movement, last year's "Democratic Justice Party siege incident" of DSSA and the "American Cultural Center Siege" of NSA reveals that both incidents were carried out under the structured plan.

The growth of the number of student movements is believed to have a relationship with the quality of change. As the names of subordinate organizations of "Sam MIN Struggle Committee" represents which was simultaneously established at the various universities after the revival of the student committee at the beginning of the semester, the ideological bases of student movement are People, Public, and Democracy.

"Sam Min-ism" of student movements had already appeared in the beginning of the 80's. "Sam Min-ism" made its debut in the late 70's taking a stand in the 60's free People Democratic idealism. The movement guidelines which were spread around the campus in the beginning of 80's embodied the slogan "Let's establish the basic concept of a revolutionary movement of Public, Democracy, and People."

In the pamphlet, students said, "Our revolutionary student movement, not only definitely established the leadership of anti-Fascism democratic student movement, but also is keenly aware of our position and duty and is equipped with the capacity to carry on our duty.

The basic point of 80's student movement, as the titles of movement guidelines, "The Friend and the Enemy" implies that students who are guided by "Sam Min-ism" thoroughly separated the enemy and the movement, and identified the opponent of the "struggle." The enemy of the movement includes not only the present political power but also the center of the power such as the rich, and senior military officers.

The students' "struggle" progressively expanded after the campus demonstration in 1982 and 1983 and the introduction of the University Self-Regulating Policy in 1984. Under the new conditions, in the relatively widened freedom of choice, the "struggle" augmented the effort to secure the "Popularity" of the movement. And the specific result appeared as the "Sam Min Struggle."

Then, what really is "Sam Min-ism"? The characteristics can be derived from the pamphlets which were distributed on campus by the "Korea University Public Survival Rights Struggle Committee" on April 9th. In the pamphlet, students declared that "the reason the workers, who are the sole source of the wealth, are poor is because the American imperialistic idealism is in charge." They also insisted that "the workers are regularly deprived by the capitalists, who have gained an enormous amount of profits from the export policies of the United States and Japan, and the godfathers of capitalism. The printed matter classified our economy as a "subordinated" and "dependent" economy and called the struggle for the protection of survival rights, "deliverance of the people."

The printed matter distributed by the "Yonsei University Antiforeign influence People's Protection Struggle Committee" on April 10th, under the same principle, severely criticized the approval of interested and recent overseas diplomatic policy as a traitorous act. The opposing foreign influence is doubtlessly concentrated on the USA and Japan.

The declaration announced by the Seoul National University student committee sociology department on April 26th stated "The victory of the New Korea Democratic Party at the last election is the result of a fierce struggle between the Anti-People and Public power, and the People and Public power. It is the product of a devoted struggle for democracy utilizing the appeasement approach by the leading political power which realized the necessity for a political structure reorganization due to the addition of conflict between the U.S. North Asia strategy and the internal class," and insisted, "The survival struggle of the people and anti-dictatorship and antiforeign influence struggle is the democratization struggle."

This theory interprets the drive for democracy as being "a constant struggle with the enemy," and various struggle tactics are being experimented with and changed. It can be called a "Public struggle" in that it involves not only the students but also the public.

The students' "Public struggle" was clearly revealed at the American Cultural Center Siege. A pamphlet with the title of "Guideline for the successful

achievement of the May struggle," which was distributed in Seoul National University in the beginning of May, reviews the activities up to April and sets forth the plan and purpose of the "May Struggle." It was secretly read by the student movement members only.

In the pamphlet, students explained, "The reason we carefully discuss the strategy in our movement is to concentrate on the main task of each stage, and, on the other hand, to examine all the alternatives beyond the stage" and concluded that the present stage is the time to organize and to sustain the "political front" of the student movement.

They also emphasized, "When the important elements of the present stage is defined, the politics of the student movement is to be a vanguard and the basis of the public movement. This speaks for the political struggle capacity of the student movement."

The addition of the footnote, "the front" implies the definition of the struggle relationship as a type of war," explains that students analyze the tension between themselves and the establishment as a "war."

This theory sees the "physical confrontation" between the public and the institution as inevitable and explains the duty of the advance guard: the students must instruct the public who are immature in their understanding of politics and the class system.

Students also described the present stage as being one of "public siege" and "structured operation." The important factor is that they insisted on regimentation of the public movement and the effect of propaganda by teaching the public the fact that the NSA's theory is for the public welfare and by emphasizing the power of representation and the power of public exposure.

The tactic uses a distribution of leaflets through NSA, a wide range of political exposure, and irregular invasion shock strategy, and an adaptation of public inquiry, and a grievance with the United States.

The interesting point is that the American Cultural Center Siege coincided to the irregular invasion shock strategy and the universities, at the time of siege, simultaneously distributed the "public inquiry to the United States" as proposed by the "guidelines."

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK TO INCREASE NATIONAL BUDGET, TACKLE CAMPUS PROBLEMS

SK140045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The government will announce across-the-board measures to tackle the ever-deteriorating campus situation today, it was revealed during a monthly ruling party-government policy coordinating conference yesterday.

The government's steps may include the establishment of teachers' authority and creation of an academic milieu under which the students can be devoted only to their study, political sources said.

In the meeting at the restaurant in the Integrated Government Office building in central Seoul, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the government also decided to increase the amount of the budget for fiscal 1986 by 10 percent over this year's level to 13,780 billion won.

The main reason for increasing the budget is to help nurture small- and medium-size industries, expand the medical benefits, improve the livelihood of farmers and fishermen, and increase wage-earning projects for low income people, officials explained.

The DJP and the government also agreed to construct about 20,000 rental houses for people in low-income brackets.

At the meeting, Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said that the government would take the severest disciplinary actions against those who disturb the livelihood of citizens by enacting a special law and revising the existing statutes.

To protect the livelihood of the low-income merchants, the government is cautiously studying the wisdom of reducing taxes for them and easing various restrictions on their commercial activities.

CSO: 4100/772

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY HOPES FOR CAMPUS STABILIZATION

SK130158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Campus Normalization"/

/Text/ When Minister of Education Son Chae-sok repeated his appeal for an end to campus unrest in the fall semester, he was speaking for a growing consensus of the general public that our long troubled institutions of higher learning should now be restored to normalcy by all means.

Warning of the chaos and setbacks colleges and universities would suffer for failure to achieve stability and sound autonomy, Sohn declared Wednesday that legislation or another institutional device would have to be sought if the chronic disturbances continue in the coming months.

The nation has sustained great loss and pain, both tangible and intangible, from the widespread and intensified student riots in and out of school for many years. As the level of violence has risen the scope of their concerns and demands widened from intramural affairs to cover such irrelevant and politicized subjects as labor discontent and constitutional revision.

It was ironical that the campus unrest increased further as more and more of the students' demands for greater autonomy and freedom were granted. It provided a definite case of "give him an inch and he will take a mile."

To begin with, some of the points raised by activists were not worth listening to. What was worse, they resorted to radical and terroristic methods including wild demonstrations, sit-ins, property destruction, use of Molotov cocktails and stone-throwing. They went on to adopt united front tactics, seeking alliance with other schools, labor unions and political groups.

We received a profound shock when it was laid bare that North Korean espionage agents and their collaborators set out to infiltrate our student organizations to teach leftist ideologies and advocate the revolutionary tenets and strategies of Pyongyang. Penetration by leftist radicalism of our higher educational system is the last thing to be tolerated in this Republic.

Adulteration of student /word indistinct/ with politics became evident recently when a couple of opposition lawmakers showed up at the scene of a student rally

and staged acts aiding and abetting the radical student movement. The obvious interest of some politicians in taking advantage of dissident activism on campus for their personal or partisan gains is beneath the dignity of mature national assemblymen.

This semester must see an end to agitated, riotous campuses victimized by the few but desperate agents of subversive and leftist ideas to the detriment of the absolute majority of hardworking and unaffected students. Our colleges and universities should be normal to preserve their integrity and efficacy.

CSO: 4100/747

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW GOVERNMENT CAMPUS MEASURES TERMED 'APPROPRIATE'

SK150106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Campus Autonomy Milieu"]

[Text] It is considered appropriate for the government and the ruling political party to have decided on a set of measures designed to promote campus autonomy and to improve academic circumstances at the nation's higher learning institutions.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday disclosed an across-the-board scheme to this effect, which was finalized during a monthly ruling party-government policy coordinating conference held the previous day.

The newly-announced educational plan is to place major emphasis on the enhancement of the universities' authority, particularly that of the faculty, and the creation of an academic milieu under which the students can be solely devoted to their study.

Admitting the fact that the individual universities and colleges have thus far been run dominantly under the administrative guidelines handed out by the government authorities, the new educational device is aimed at the dissolution of such backward practices detrimental to the promotion of autonomy for the higher learning institutions from now on.

As for specific measures, the educational plan calls for the introduction of a system in which students are required to obtain recommendations from their professors at the time of seeking job opportunities upon graduation.

Under the scheme, an increased number of university professors will be sent overseas for academic research activities in advanced societies, which will be undoubtedly helpful in elevating academic standards among faculty members.

An inter-school exchange program for professors will also be positively undertaken by the relevant educational authorities, according to the newly sought scheme, which is considered conducive to the elevation of academic standards of higher educational institutions in the nation.

The new educational measures are construed as a basic position of the government to cope with the presently unstable campus climate by sticking to the manifested goal for realization of the autonomy of universities.

Along with the renewed administrative pledges to uphold the self-regulatory university management as such, it is once again stressed that more responsibility is placed in the hands of professors and university authorities to which particular attention will be drawn from society as a whole.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROFESSOR FIRED FOR OPEN OPPOSITION TO CAMPUS BILL

SK150001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] A junior college professor was learned to have been dismissed by school authorities for his open opposition to the legislation of the "campus stabilization law" bill.

The instructor disciplined is Prof Pak Ki-chong, 32, of Chongju Technical Junior College run by the Yongsang School Foundation.

According to a school report to the Education Ministry, Pak distributed on 26 August some 50 copies of his statement against the law bill among students at the school.

On 6 September, the school board dismissed Pak on charges that his act had degraded the integrity of professors and violated the law which bans teachers participation in political activities.

Pak was said to have not appeared at the disciplinary meeting to defend himself in connection with his activities of protesting the bill.

In the statement, Pak demanded the withdrawal of the campus bill "because the law could be used as a vicious implement to bury the voices of students and citizens."

Pak said he cannot succumb to the school's decision, reiterating that his voice against the bill was made according to his conscience as a professor to protect students.

It is the first time that a professor has been dismissed for expressing opposition to the controversial bill.

Students in the department of Prof Pak demanded the reinstatement of the professor, describing the dismissal to be unjustified.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO PROMOTE CAMPUSES' ACADEMIC ATMOSPHERE

SK150104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to encourage businesses to give due consideration to professors' recommendations when employing college graduates.

The plan was contained in a comprehensive package intended to help promote an academic atmosphere on campuses and enhance the authority of faculty members. The package was prepared by the ruling party's Campus Affairs Committee after consultation with the government.

It called for the activation of faculty meetings at both department and college levels to enhance the professors' authority over students and improve college administration. The formula also urged that college curricula is altered to strengthen education on cultural subjects and ideology.

In announcing the package, committee Chairman Nam Chae-du said the ruling party had conducted sufficient consultations with college deans and university presidents in working out the formula. Nam said the DJP will strive to promote an academic atmosphere in which prospective employers refer to professors' recommendations in addition to individual students' academic performance to assess their merits. The majority party, he said, will ask the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Federation of Korean Industries to cooperate in introducing the new system.

Nam said that research programs for professors will be expanded to increase opportunities for professors to go abroad for research purposes. The exchange program of professors between domestic colleges will be reinforced, and as many professors as possible will be appointed policy counselors in government agencies and corporations, he said. He added that the opinions of professors will be positively reflected in state administration.

The chairman said that universities are required to discontinue "instruction-oriented administration."

The research promotion fund will be increased to 10 billion won next year, he added.

The government, he said, will be required to make loans to students for college costs, and to arrange part-time jobs for them when possible.

The government and the DJP will see to it that colleges and universities expand their libraries and dormitories on a gradual basis, he added.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP FIGURE CALLS FOR CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW

SK160447 Seoul YONHAP in English 0357 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Chungmu, Korea, 16 Sep (YONHAP)--The South Korean government should enact a "campus stabilization law" to ensure social stability and to prepare for the scheduled orderly transfer of political power in 1988, Chong Sun-tok, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Sunday.

In an address at a regional DJP rally at Tongyong fisheries college here, Chong said that Korea should maintain social stability to ensure the peaceful transfer of political power. The National Assembly should enact the campus bill before the end of this year, in order to "guide" leftist students, he said.

The government and the ruling party had planned to enact the law last month to root out chronic unrest on campuses. After meeting with opposition party leaders, President Chon Tu-hwan decided, however, to defer the legislation till sometime during the regular National Assembly session, opening 20 September.

Chong emphasized that the intention of the bill is not to punish students but to "guide" them.

He asked DJP members to publicize the intentions in a confident manner.

The secretary general said that the opposition camp's proclamation that it will take to the streets to bring about constitutional reform, unless the constitution is amended by next spring is "undemocratic recklessness."

Only the people can decide whether or not to amend the constitution, and that decision was made in favor of the ruling party in the general elections last spring, Chong said.

CSO: 4100/772

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP REFUTES NKDP'S PROPOSAL FOR EARLY MEETING ON CONTROVERSY

SK120016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

/Text/ The leaders of the Democratic Justice Party and New Korean Democratic Party are not likely to meet soon to discuss ways of defusing tension over two NKDP lawmakers' alleged instigation of campus unrest.

The ruling DJP concluded yesterday that if the meeting were to take place at the moment, it would not help resolve friction between the two parties.

DJP officials said that the majority party notified the opposition NKDP of its conclusion.

The two opposition lawmakers, Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, obviously violated existing laws by attempting to join a student demonstration at Korea University Friday, they said.

Nothing that the prosecution was investigating the attempted instigation, they said that it would not be desirable for the two parties to seek high-level political negotiation "over this kind of issue."

They said, "We should take our time in studying the wisdom of having such a meeting."

News Reports said that DJP chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u would meet soon in an apparent effort to negotiate a settlement of controversy over the alleged abetment of campus disturbances.

The reports were based on the fact that NKDP President Yi Tuesday offered to meet No at the earliest possible date to talk about overall political issues.

DJP floor leader Yi Sei-ki said that if the leaders' meeting is to be realized, necessary conditions should be created.

"If the meeting is to bring about any productive result, Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong of the NKDP should acknowledge their acts (of instigation), show signs of self-restraint and offer an apology," he said.

The No-Yi meeting should be preceded by /word indistinct/ level meetings such as a meeting of secretaries general or floor leaders, he said.

Judging from current circumstances, the meeting would not occur in the immediate future, he said.

The majority floor leader said that the NKDP president's proposal for the meeting was part of the main opposition party's political offensive against the ruling party.

Kang Yong-sik, chief secretary to the DJP chairman, said that he doubts the wisdom of No's meeting Yi at the moment because the meeting was not expected to represent a remedy for political frictions over the "instigation" case.

CSO: 4100/747

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY PRAISES GOVERNMENT DRIVE FOR OFFICIALDOM

SK120125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Sep 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Reform Drive For Officialdom"/

/Text/ The need for moral rectitude on the part of public servants cannot be overemphasized in view of their considerable influence on the nation's entire spectrum of public and private life. That is why a solid code of ethics for civil servants is stressed more than in any other profession. But what actually matters is not the written code itself but rather how well it is observed.

At this juncture in our nation's history, the establishment of solid values among officialdom is a prerequisite for continued development. Especially in a country like Korea which is still in a developing stage, civil servants must set an example so as to pervade the entire society with such high-minded values

Our officials should display philosophical resolve in their deeds rather than just in their rhetoric. Therefore, we welcome the reform campaign approved by the cabinet Tuesday to uproot official wrongdoing and encourage a spirit of responsibility and creativeness among public officials.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said the campaign will be carried out with resolve. The drive, in Yi's words, will be maintained until the nation's officialdom establishes an environment that befits our projected goal of becoming an advanced country.

Especially welcome is the government's resolute determination to make the campaign an enduring one. We vividly remember so many previous campaigns that merely faded away soon after they were launched.

The cabinet decision on the campaign followed the ruling Democratic Justice Party's launching of a "self-reform" movement and the Economic Planning Board-proposed austerity drive to reduce the nation's foreign indebtedness. Much depends on the success of the administration's efforts to see all these campaigns through to fruition.

The government's renewal package calls for a strict personnel management system that will "never fail to reward meritorious service and won't allow faults to go

unpunished." It prohibits "an easygoing attitude," the display of undue privileges and the lording of any influence over the people. The chiefs of governmental organs are required to assume strict responsibility for eradicating whatever forms of irregularities remaining in officialdom.

Doing so will surely earn the government increased popular confidence that is required to cope with forthcoming challenges.

CSO: 4100/747

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL, INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX EXAMINED

Tokyo ZAIKAI in Japanese 20 Aug 85 pp 98-102

[Article by Takamatsu Masataro]

[Text] It was last May that the U.S. NEWSWEEK published a special article entitled: "The Blitzkrieg Korea Inc" and that an explosive force of "Korea Inc" was recognized. South Korean economy, there is much which gives us concern. Until the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, the political situation will be fraught with turmoil. Using securities as an example to describe the situation, they appear to be highly interesting stock to which none of the experts are running to make any of their "buys." "A dangerous company" is perhaps the correct way to view this situation.

Criticism of South Korea More Severe Than Anticipated

The situation in South Korea today conjures up memories of Japan in the 1960's. Just as "Japan, Inc," picking item after item, began to control the world's markets, South Korea today is beginning its blitzkrieg venture by exporting and exporting with frightful power. What had been limited to such items as sandals and toys is now beginning to expand into videos and micro-processors.

This was what the NEWSWEEK (13 May issue) article pointed out and, indeed, in the leading edge technology sector the Samsung Zaibatsu has begun production of 256K computer chips, the Hyundai and Daeu Zaibatsus have begun to extend their efforts at developing the U.S. auto market with the battle cry of catch up with and beat Japan. Perhaps it would not be incorrect to begin to fear South Korea.

In particular, what must not be overlooked is the spirit of challenge in which labor and management are working as one. With a spirit of "Hamyon Toenda" ["If you try, you will succeed"], and without a sideward glance, they are charging forward. Because this spirit has already deserted Japanese companies, the existence of Korea, Inc appears to be that much more of a menace to us. It can probably be said that the reason for the media interest in the South Korea question is not totally without grounds.

Slipping out of the classification of a developing country, the current per capita GNP is \$2,000. The Sixth 5-Year Plan which will begin in 1987 shows the per capita GNP targeted to be \$3,071. Despite the fact that Korea, like Japan, is a country without natural resources, its average growth rate between 1984 and 1986 was 7.5 percent, (South Korean Development Research Institute). On this score also, South Korea can be described as an honor student.

But, as to whether South Korea has grown to become a nation viewed with envy by the other Asian nations for its growth, the answer is "No."

"No matter how much time elapses, South Korea is a country that does not project a feeling of safety to foreign businessmen. Opportunism permeates everything and even the statistics in the government's announcements cannot be trusted. Even though it is called a partly advanced nation, its mind, in matters of national management has not yet graduated from the under-developed nation state," was the criticism voiced by a West German banker stationed in Tokyo. Also, an American economics journalist stationed in Tokyo states with coolness, "In that country, economics is still the servant of politics. Furthermore, politics itself moves in accordance with the whims of the military. It is still a long way in the future when a feeling of stability in society will emerge. Even though they are trying to catch up with Japan, in terms of technical levels, they are at least 30 years behind. To beat Japan is but a dream within a dream."

The foreigners' view of South Korea and the South Koreans is more severe than imagined. For whatever reason, their next door neighbors, the Japanese, are more deferential and have a more lenient evaluation of South Korea.

We could add to the point about statistics mentioned by the German banker, the disquieting point about the lack of statistical integrity which is apparently widely known among Japanese newsmen who study the South Korean situation.

For example, in an essay contributed to the June issue of SEKAI SHUHO (WORLD WEEKLY REPORT) by the former special correspondent for JIJI Press in Seoul, South Korea's largest Zaibatsu, the Hyundai Group, claims in its PR publications directed at overseas customers that the tonnage produced by the Hyundai Shipyards as being 2,226,000 tons.

However, once this is investigated, we find in the "completed tonnage" the inclusion of tonnage handled by the ship repair arm of the group, the Hyundai Oura Shipyards, and that the tonnages included such minimal repair work as repainting which left the impression, however, that this was all new construction tonnage.

The actual new tonnage is somewhere around 1,285,000 tons so their claims are virtually a doubling of the actual situation. Nevertheless, at the Hyundai Heavy Industries Ulsan Plant, in their explanations to the foreigners, they proudly claim, "We are number one in the world."

The South Korean Government is the same. Various publications tout the fact that South Korea has a capability of producing 4 million tons. However, pressed on this point, it responds "the actual amount produced is around 2 million tons." Until this practice of utilizing figures in this opportunistic manner is stopped, South Korea will be unable to gain the respect of other nations. This was the point made by many informed persons.

It might be added that the claims by the South Korean Government that they have caught up with, and surpassed Japan citing "South Korea's entry into the Canadian auto market" might well be viewed with this in mind.

The Hyundai Auto's peoples' car "Pony" has only been on the Canadian market since last year but has already overtaken Mazda, Mitsubishi and Volkswagen and achieved a number 4 position in sales. (For some unknown reason the South Koreans believe they have overtaken Honda, Toyota and Nissan and are Number 1) and for this reason the South Korean Government has been very proud.

However, an article appearing in the CHOSON ILBO (KOREA DAILY) (9 May) is something to be feared. According to this article, even by domestic statistics, South Korean manufactured autos, according to numbers of accidents, have shown a high fatality and injury ratio.

ASAHI SHIMBUN (6 June) which carried this article reported that for every 10,000 persons in South Korea, in 1983, there were 51.9 fatalities. Compared to the 1.9 persons for Japan and the 3.2 persons for the United States, this is an extremely high ratio. But, there are other problems as well. The South Korean Industrial Economy Research Institute's report "South Korean Automobile Parts Industry", clarifies that "of 83 items in 7 categories, 69 percent or 57 items do not measure up to international standards" it is said.

If this is true, just what tack will the government's concerned individuals take in the way of a response? Do they intend to say, "As far as domestic parts are concerned this may be true but as for parts destined for overseas markets, they are all perfect" and, in such an event, what do they intend to give to their domestic consumers in the way of an explanation?

"The South Korean economy is certainly trying to show its forcefulness in attempting to catch up to the advanced nations at least in terms of statistics. However, they lack social mellowness commensurate with their statistics. Isn't this the greatest shortcoming for the South Koreans?" This is the point cited by international problems researcher, Shin Ozaki. He throws out the following question with respect to the intermingling of the political structure and economics. "Whether it be Samsung or Hyundai, South Korean Zaibatsu groups rate nearly zero in terms of creative industry. They are constantly surveying what the big Japanese industries are targeting and, if they see even a bit of potential, they come up with proposals for joint activity hoping to cash in on the resulting profits. Even though fully aware that they do not have the technological breadth, they do not attempt to widen their capabilities. They just want to take a helicopter ride to the top of the mountain. In the case of the Samsung Group which is pursuing

semiconductors, they have obtained the cooperation of Micro Technologies of the United States and have begun production of the 64K DRAM. However, at this point in time the leading edge of the world's technology is already looking toward the 256K DRAM. They are always bowing to the second best and the rest is a pile of corpses. It is not a very profitable way of doing things."

"However, the war criminal in this instance is not the commanding general of the Zaibatsu, it is perhaps the government. When the Zaibatsu is mentioned, the Japanese envision a great power that surpasses that of any given government. However, in the case of Korean Zaibatsus, they are all nothing more than industry groupings counting on government funds which they use to make their own profits. For this reason they are always at the vanguard of policy to make their country wealthy, and must constantly show their tenacity among the top levels of the world. They do not think of the past or the future, and with tenacity just keep charging ahead and this, of course, is obviously bad."

So saying, Mr Ozaki flatly stated that the biggest shortcoming of South Korea was in the nature of their government's inability to establish responsible policies based on long-range vision. In other words the Chon Tu-hwan regime which resulted from a "military purge coup d'etat" showed, through its open policies, such successes as the release of political prisoners; repeal of nighttime curfews, educational reform, promotion of North-South dialogue, expansion of interchanges with various socialist countries with a view toward the Seoul Olympics, a flexibility that could hardly be believed to be coming from a military regime. On the other hand, because they were constantly attempting to gain public favor their policies always ended up being stopgap measures. In particular, with respect to the economy, nothing other than stopgap and patch-up policies were established and efforts to set their house in order were totally neglected.

The economic technocrats that have been assembled by the Chon Tu-hwan regime are nothing more than students who have gobbled up basic theory in the United States. Those who have grand visions of trying to reform and raise the South Korean economy from its low levels will not even try to succeed. He pointed out that this was another one of the areas in which South Korea is diseased.

An executive who had had long experience working in South Korea held these same views referring in derogatory fashion to the technocrats within the regime as "those greenhorns."

"At the present time, within the South Korean Government, the 'greenhorn' technocrats who have returned from the United States are, each in his own way, drawing up their plans as to how to reduce the Zaibatsu. They say it is not proper to have a situation where everything from 100,000 ton tankers to apartment keys is handled by the Zaibatsus. The objective is to take the smaller sectors away from the Zaibatsu and nurture healthy small and medium enterprises. That is all good to say, but, then South Korea's international competitiveness will immediately drop. The Zaibatsu beats down the prices of its subcontractors and forces prices down to the lowest levels possible, thus selling the final manufactured goods at dumping prices. This is the current

status in South Korea. They claim to be unaware of the true situation, and continue to mouth pleasantries. The crux of the matter may be in the determination of the pivotal center group but the military mind can only think of symptomatic treatments. This means that changes of regime will not bring about changes in policy. Without these assurances international credibility will not increase. Perhaps now it is Japanese-style bureaucracy that this country needs."

President Has Lost His Charisma

The reason for this is that President Chon Tu-hwan's tenure (7 years) will end in March 1988. He will be leaving the Blue House approximately a half a year before the start of the Seoul Olympics. But, who will take over after him? This is the question no one can answer as yet.

Before attempting to predict that, let us first of all take a general view of how Chon Tu-hwan is seen in Seoul today. Frankly, no matter how one looks at him, Chon Tu-hwan is far from being a popular politician.

Public opinion surveys which try to measure the popularity level of the country's highest leaders are taboo here, so there is absolutely no valid means of gauging General Chon Tu-hwan's popularity level. But, he probably cannot come close to the level of Pak Chong-hee who reigned over the Blue House (the presidential residence) for 18 years and 7 months until his assassination by a close associate, and could only be slightly more popular than Syngman Rhee, the first president, who was toppled by student revolts.

The Korean people have a favored saying that "A former official is a good official." It appears to be a saying that dates back to the Rhee era.

The citizenry were always dissatisfied and complaining. They were always bad mouthing the statesmen of the time but, at the same time they were forgetful. With respect to the repressive measures of the previous administration, they shed such memories and looked back saying that those were the good days and that they were great statesmen in their time. Past president are always great presidents, current presidents are worthless...this is the accepted norm in South Korea.

This situation remains unchanged, former president Pak Chong-hee's evaluation is extremely high and current President Chon Tu-hwan's popularity does not shine. President Chon's value is denigrated in the face of the grandeur of "former officials are good officials," and the laudatory remarks that he (Pak) was great, regardless of the smiles with which Chon counters. He is not feared in the same way as was Pak Chong-hee, and at the same time is not respected. General Chon, after being downgraded to a leader who is belittled even by the public and citizenry, has now been in office for 5 years and 7 months. In terms of post constitutional revision, 4 and 1/2 years of his 7 year tenure is now over, and it is already a time for a reckoning. A president who cannot be reelected is a pitiful being. After the midpoint of his tenure he becomes a lame duck. This is no way for charisma to develop. However, there is nothing that can be done about it since he is the author or the revised constitution....

At any rate, I found out after I visited Seoul, that everyone from the tour bus guide to the old man at the local bar looks upon the president with complete ridicule.

What form does this belittling take? Well, a group begins its entertainment at the bar. It goes something like, What do President Chon and comedian "Unnamed" have in common? Everyone, in unison, answers, "Their faces are comical"; "Their hair is thin"; They want to appear on TV all the time"....

In the exploding laughter, the next question is, "Within their similarities, how do they differ?" And, the response that comes back instantly is, "The comedian keeps talking knowing that his audience is laughing, but the general is completely unaware of the ridicule." Everything is like this.

However, President Chon's lack of popularity is concerned with an old characteristic of toadyism of the South Korean people. It can be considered that because this country's government has been tainted for such a long time with dictatorial arbitrariness the public hardly notices anyone who is lacking in charisma. Chon Tu-hwan himself is doing a rather good job. In the future, unless there are changes to the constitution which say, "Term of office of 7 years" and "Second term is not permitted," the South Korean presidential position will enter an era of "use and discard." This is merely to say that this is the realization of domestic politics on the same level of the advanced nations. However, will the military allow this? The politics of South Korea hinges on this point.

Who Will Be the Post-Chon Tu-hwan?

At the present time within the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the individual who is most often touted as the number one choice as successor is the representative of the government party, the Democratic Justice Party's No Tae-u (age 52).

He was the chief of security for the capital city at the time of the "military purge coup d'etat" of 12 December 1979. Responding to the call for revolt by the commander of Security Forces, Chon Tu-hwan, he moved the most powerful northern unit, the 9th Division, to Seoul without any consultation with the United States and joined in the move to take political power. Along with Chong Ho-yong, Army chief of staff and Kim Pok-dong, director of the Army Academy (currently president of the Greater Korea Mining Industries Promotion Public Corporation) he was a part of the triumverate that held up the first Pak Song-chol regime. After retiring in 1981, he has been minister of sports and chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Seoul Olympics and has been heavily engaged in the Olympics preparations. In February of this year, with the emergence of a powerful opposition party in the general elections he switched roles to become the leader of the Government Party. Even from this it is obvious that he is one of the most reliable allies Chon has. Ordinarily, the succession problem would have been settled with the choice of No.

According to a South Korean source residing in Tokyo the following is the story.

It was the latter part of April when the New Korea Democratic Party raised the question among others for the return of Kim Tae-jung's civil rights as a means of preventing the opening of the Korean legislature. No, the ruling party's chairman prepared a certain concessionary bill, and negotiated along the line of this bill with the opposition to almost the point where it would have been enacted. However, active duty officers of the 26th and 27th classes of the military academy, learning of this move, violently opposed it on the basis that their showing weakness to the opposition would be creating grief for them in the future. No had no alternative but to withdraw his concessionary bill. This was a few days before and just at the time of the final countdown for President Chon's visit to the United States. With President Chon's desires pending, No tried desperately to convene the legislature prior to the president's departure for the United States thus showing President Reagan, the Department of State and the U.S. Congress that South Korea's democratization was on course, but he was unsuccessful and President Chon had no choice but to leave for Washington prior to the convening of the legislature.

Now, this is all there is to this episode, however, it is a very important point. It points out that both President Chon and General No no longer have the power to push aside the desires of the active duty officers. The feelings against No for his role in making the concessionary moves are said to be particularly strong.

If No is not to be the favorite as the successor, the situation becomes very confused.

In this instance the individual who surfaces as a possibility is Pak Se-chik (age 52) who was appointed as minister of Government Administration in the recent cabinet reshuffle. In his previous post he was the deputy of the 2d Department of the National Security Planning Agency which is the successor to the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. This Pak joined forces with Pak Chun-pyong, former commander of the National Military Security Forces (currently a member of the legislature) and Pak Hwi-to, commander of the 3d Army. All three were classmates in the 21th class of the Military Academy and are also on good terms with the previously mentioned 16th and 17th classes also. As the offensives by the opposition intensifies, if a stand off develops between the government party and the cabinet, it cannot be ruled out that in such an instance these three Paks would rise in unison to pull No down from his position.

The 16th class lays claim to such powerful individuals as Yi Chong-chan, the secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party and Chang Se-tong, National Security Planning Director.

However, South Korea's political situation is very complex. A myriad of factors interact and often some truly inconceivable situations result. Because of the looming Olympics everything is that much more delicate.

According to a certain expert on South Korean matters who had just recently returned from that country, "There are too many factors that should not be there that are, and they are more than likely to surface." He provided us with the following as a predictable scenario.

"Whatever the cost, the South Korean Government wants to invite China and the USSR to the Seoul Olympics, and despite some violence from the antigovernment students they intend to pile patience on top of patience and go through with it. However, the students have seen through this thinking and are currently making preparations to attack on an all-out basis beginning this fall and through the spring of next year. If such struggles cannot be contained and if the resistance fighting were to turn bloody in such urban areas as Kwangju, the military are certain to enter the scene to suppress the students. At that point in time the Olympics diplomacy will be defunct. And, if the Olympics effort ends in failure, such things as the peaceful transfer of power in 1988 may well become useless trappings. There will be the possibility of the extension of Chon's regime or that the existing ruling power strata will be cleared out and the start of a new military regime become possible."

It may be redundant but the future of the South Korean political situation cannot be fathomed. The only thing that appears to be a certainty is that it will take much more time for harmonious growth of an economy that can be a support of political maturation. This is the only point.

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CSO: 4105/384

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTY LAUNCHES DRIVE TO CURB FOREIGN DEBT

SK150210 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] has launched a party-wide drive to help reduce foreign debts.

NDP President Yi Min-u said yesterday that the party would continue the campaign until the foreign liabilities now amounting to 60 percent of the gross national product (GNP) falls to the level of 30 percent.

Yi said the NDP plans to send guidelines soon to all 92 party district offices, to be followed by 600,000 party members across the nation.

As part of the campaign, the NDP will urge the government to make every effort to help Korean construction companies get the overdue payment for their completed projects overseas amounting to \$3 billion.

"The government will have to hold summit talks with foreign countries concerned, particularly with Middle Eastern countries which have not paid as much as \$3 billion," Yi said.

He disclosed that the NDP also was studying ways to settle the uncleared construction bills in conjunction with Korea's payment of petroleum bills to them.

The NDP also plans to investigate and disclose in the parliament the cases in which foreign credit was used in inefficient ways by government-run enterprises.

In connection with this campaign, the NDP decided to urge the government to respond resolutely to the market opening pressure from the United States and Japan.

The guidelines for the campaign to curb the foreign debt instruct the party members not to use foreign goods or even local products with foreign trade marks.

Party members shall refrain from bringing foreign goods when they return home from abroad. They are also directed not to use foreign financial institutions, including insurance companies, and to use Korean carriers in air and sea transports.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ROK PARTIES AGREE ON SCHEDULE--The three major political parties agreed yesterday on part of a schedule for a 90-day regular National Assembly session that starts Friday. According to the schedule, the National Assembly will hold an opening ceremony of its regular session 20 September and go into a 2-day recess 21-22 September. It will then hold plenary sessions 23-25 September to set an agenda and hear reports on parliamentary diplomatic activities during recess. The assembly will hold committee sessions 26 September through 3 October. It would then resume a plenary session 4 October to hear a budget message from the government. The vice floor leaders of the Democratic Justice Party, New Korea Democratic Party and Korea National Party will continue negotiations to work out a timetable for the rest of the 90-day session. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

STUDENTS CONTINUE DEMONSTRATIONS--Student demonstrations took place yesterday at several major universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University. Others include Yonsei, Songang and Hanyang Universities. Some 1,000 students of the SNU rallied at the "Acropolis" plaza on the Kwanak campus after holding a stumping session to by-elect a student council president to replace Kim Min-sok now on trial for the USIS library case. The candidates insisted in their campaign speeches that students should oppose the legislation of the shelved "campus stabilization law" bill while demanding the revision of the Constitution. Mrs Kim Chun-ok, 53, mother of the arrested student council head Kim Min-sok also appeared on the scene and blamed the university for dismissal of her son. After the on-campus rally, about 300 students took to the street only to be repelled by riot police. The police forces encroached on the campus by some 30 meters, throwing pepper gas. They led away some 10 students on campus. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

EXPELLED STUDENTS NOT REINSTATED--A considerable number of college students dismissed for demonstrations in the early 1980's were learned to have been away from the school despite the government assurance of their reinstatement. Of the total of relevant 1,427 expellees from 67 universities and colleges, 809 returned to their schools and registered in the past three semesters. Yet 612 have yet to be reinstated as students. In a leniency measure on students discipline for the reinstatement was set for this fall semester. Thus those who failed to register in the current semester will be completely crossed out from student registry. In case of Seoul National University, only 10 such students registered in the fall semester, 113 others stayed away. With the

28 October 1985

reinstatement of the 10, a total of 168 students among the 279 expellees have come back to school. SNU is said to have extended the deadline for admitting the reentering students to 28 September. But school authorities expect that few students will reply because most of them have already given up their schooling. The slow progress of the reentry is common at major universities in Seoul. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

POLICE SUMMON NKDP LAWMAKERS AGAIN--Police are to serve summonses again on Reps Pak Chan-cho and Cho Sun-hyong of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party as they did not present themselves to police in defiance of the summons. The two lawmakers were requested on Thursday to show up at the Seoul Songbuk Police Station by 10 a.m. yesterday for inquiry in connection with their alleged roles in the controversial "agitative" rally in front of the Korea University gate on last Friday. Rep Pak is blamed especially for having delivered a verbal message from a jailed student leader to rallying students. A police source said that summonses would again be sent to them if they did not answer the summons by 17 September. Meanwhile, Rep Pak is learned to be reluctant in responding to the summons. Rep Cho also showed the intention not to conform to the summons, citing that he could not respect the "unilateral" summons of lawmakers who are an independent constitutional organ. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

PRISON TERM FOR STUDENT ACTIVISTS--The Seoul prosecution yesterday demanded a 5-year imprisonment against two Seoul National University (SNU) students who are being tried on charges of leading antigovernment rallies near the Kuro Industrial Complex in Seoul last June. Choe Hwan, a senior studying the science of religion, and Yi Kwang-ku, a public law major, were called for the rather harsh punishment by prosecutor Hwang Son-tae of the Nambu branch of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office. The two students have allegedly staged antigovernment demonstrations on 6 June near the Kuro Industrial Complex, shouting slogans calling for free union activities atop a 20-meter-long iron tower in front of the complex, prosecution sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

DETENTION OF TWO LAWMAKERS--The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday claimed that the ruling Democratic Justice Party should take the responsibility for the prosecution's "illegal" detention of oppositionists in connection with the rally at Korea University. The NDP warned that the ruling party may trigger a "grave resolution" from the opposition camp, if it fails to make joint efforts for the democratization of the nation. In a statement, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "In consideration of the deplorable incident nowadays, the NDP cannot help reviewing whether it can push ahead with the democratization of the nation jointly with the DJP." "The illegal detention of oppositionists resulted from the childish acts of the DJP in handing politics over to the prosecution," he charged. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

PUNISHMENT FOR LAWMAKERS. CONSIDERED--The New Korea Democratic Party is considering taking disciplinary action, including expulsion from the party, against two or three lawmakers who "did harm" to the party. The NKDP did not mention the lawmakers. The envisaged disciplinary move is apparently aimed at Reps Kim Ok-son and Pak Il, who declared candidacy for a vice National Assembly speaker's position last month. Rep Yu Han-yol is also expected to face punishment because he recently rebuked the party leadership harshly and formed an intraparty faction named the New Conservative Club. The disciplinary move was agreed upon by Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, and Kim Tae-chung when the two met Tuesday. Political observers said the move is part of the NKDP efforts to

tighten party discipline in preparation for its "struggle for a constitutional revision" during the upcoming regular Assembly session that starts 20 September.
/Text/ /Seoul THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 85 p 1/

YI MIN-U STRESSES NEED FOR TALKS--Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday. "The more difficult a (political) problem is, the more we have to depend on dialogue for its settlement." Explaining his offer to meet No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yi expressed displeasure at a recent DJP demand that the government take legal action against NKDP lawmaker Pak Chan-chong for having allegedly abetted student demonstrations at Korea University. Yi said, "Now that the DJP has been in politics for more than 4 years, it needs to act in a more adult-like manner." Commenting on the meeting place Yi said he would like to meet at either his or No's National Assembly office rather than at a hotel, which he said is inconvenient.
/Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Sep 85 p 4/

YU CHI-SONG LIKELY NEXT DKP PRESIDENT--Rep Yu Chi-song is likely to be elected president of the Democratic Korea Party in the minor opposition party's national convention to be held today. According to party sources, acting party chief Kim Chun-sop was learned to have requested Rep Yu to "refound" the former main opposition party. Three candidates, including the acting chief, have given up their candidacies. The two other candidates were Han Yong-su, who has yet to have his civil rights restored, and Kim Pan-sul, 75.
/Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 1/

STUDENT GIVEN 4-YEAR TERM--In an apparent warning to radical student activists, the prosecution is demanding severe punishment against students being tried on charges of staging antigovernment rallies these days. The prosecution demanded Wednesday that Kim Chang-kun, a key member of Tongguk University's student council, be sentenced to 4 years in jail. Previously, a 2-year imprisonment would have been called for against Kim, prosecution sources said yesterday. A political science major, the 21-year-old Tongguk student allegedly led on-and-off campus demonstrations on six occasions during the first semester this year. He was also charged with destroying school facilities. The student showed no sense of repentance for what he had done, but was busy justifying his action for the sake of strengthening campus autonomy, the prosecution said.
/Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 8/

COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION SOUGHT--The government will seek to revise the law governing copyrights at the forthcoming regular National Assembly session to the effect that the nation will join the International Copyright Convention in 1988. The overall prohibition of illegal reproduction of foreign publications will be legalized by that time. Sources at the International Economic Policy Council said yesterday that the government has decided to resolve the pending issue of respecting foreign copyrights in response to the ever heightening pressures by the United States and other foreign countries against Korea to open its market wider. The sources explained that the government has selected the copyright issue for one of its first positive reactions to the international trade disputes that are growing evermore serious, in view of the comparatively lighter impact expected to result from the measure. The sources further indicated that the government will maintain its present policies for the motion picture business despite the complaints of the U.S. film exporters about Korea's unfair trade practices concerning American films. The national policy for the film industry cannot be changed without full review due to the serious influences that cinema exerts on national culture and other aspects in public life, the sources said.
/Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 17/

USIS DEFENDANTS' APPEAL DISMISSED--The Seoul Appellate Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by defense attorneys who challenged a 3-member court panel trying 20 college students involved in the seizure of the USIS library in Seoul last May. Upholding a lower court's decision, senior judge Chong Man-cho ruled that there is no evidence to prove the lawyers' allegation that the district court panel was handling the case with any prejudice. The appellate court's ruling is subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Sep 85 p 8/

CSO: 4100/747

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON TU-HWAN CALLS FOR EFFORTS TO BOOST ECONOMY

SK140101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that under the present circumstances, the government does not need to take any "emergency measure" to accelerate the somewhat sluggish growth rate of the national economy.

It would be difficult to achieve the economic growth target during the second half of this year, he noted. Still, the national economy has grown to a remarkable degree, the president said.

Presiding over a monthly economic reviewing session, Chon said the economic development policy programs should be sought by activating the domestic markets.

The president then suggested a step to restrain imports while hastening investments in social programs, noting that the nation's exports have been lackluster of late.

Touching on the ongoing campaign to reduce foreign debts in the government and private sectors, the chief executive called on those in leading social positions, including public officials, businessmen and wealthy people, to take the initiative in leading a frugal life.

"We won't need to worry about the foreign debt problem when frugality takes root in our society," Chon emphasized.

Regarding the various statistics released by the government, he said such statistics should always be correct so that the government's policy projects can be carried out effectively.

President Chon then stressed the need to foster statistical experts and the formation of an organization to deal exclusively with the maintenance of accurate government statistics.

The supplementary budget for this year should be spent to support small- and medium-sized industries, farmers, fishermen and needy people, he said. The president directed the ministries concerned to work out measures to strengthen the international competitiveness of the nation's export products.

CSO: 4100/772

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT DROPS SUBSTANTIALLY--Seoul, 11 Sep (YONHAP)--Foreign investments in South Korea have sharply decreased this year, according to a Finance Ministry tally Wednesday. Foreign investments totaled 206.8 million U.S. dollars in 81 cases as of Tuesday, representing 49.4 percent of the sum registered in 1984. Japanese investments amounted to 92.7 million dollars in 34 cases and Americans invested 65.2 million dollars in 28 cases. The two countries account for 76.3 percent of the foreign investments for the cited period. About 61 percent or 125 million dollars was invested in the manufacturing industry, including machinery, chemicals and electronics, hotel and tourism industry introduced 53 million dollars, and 15 million dollars went to construction and service industries. Lotte Hotel, a top-class hotel in Seoul, introduced 50 million dollars to build a tourist hotel, the largest single investment from abroad. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 1244 GMT 11 Sep 85/

CSO: 4100/747

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

U.S. PRESSURE ON MOVIE MARKET--The motion picture industry of the United States has apparently begun to put pressure on Korea for increased marketing of its products here. As things stand, Korea finds it economically unfeasible to buy more American films. According to local importers, American motion pictures accounted for 70 percent of the total imports from all areas of the world. Last year alone 21 out of 26 foreign films Korea bought were from the United States. The tally would be even higher if the rapidly increasing number of television series are added to that of full-scale films for cinema use. The Motion Picture Export Association of America has reportedly filed a complaint with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, accusing Korea of unfair trade restrictions and overly severe censors of U.S. film productions. Censorship is a very delicate issue, for its carries farreaching cultural and social implications besides its commercial impact. Objective judgment of the artistic significance and moral value of movies is to be left up to the independent censoring panel at work in the importing nations. There have been complaints among our moviegoers that too many American films are imported to the exclusion of production from other countries. Japanese films are still barred completely, though for a different reason. Our toddling motion picture industry has to be protected for some time more. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 4/

KYODO PRESIDENT--Seoul, 12 Sep (YONHAP)--Shinji Sakai, president of Japan's KYODO news service, arrived here Thursday for business talks with YONHAP news agency. During his stay here, Sakai is scheduled to meet with leading Korean journalists, with whom he will discuss a wide range of issues. He also plans to pay courtesy calls on Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong. Sakai, 65, became president of KYODO last June after about 38 years of service, both as a journalist and as an executive, for the Japanese News Agency. He is scheduled to leave Korea on Sunday. /Seoul YONHAP in English 0720 GMT 12 Sep 85/

CSO: 4100/747

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BUILDING-UP OF INDIGENOUS NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 10-13

[Article by Song Nak-chong and Chong Kun-mo: "A Proposal To Boost Korean Nuclear Energy Technology"]

[Text] 1. Introduction

In an energy-poor nation, it is self-evident that electricity needs to be generated by atomic power. In its long-term energy supply plan, Korea stresses the importance of atomic energy. The accumulation of nuclear energy technology plays a great part not only in the nation's development of nuclear power generation but also in national industrial development.

Especially, without the accumulation of technology in the traditional power stations, it would be difficult to build up technology for nuclear power generation. The domestication of the nuclear energy industry must go hand-in-hand with the industrial environment of the country.

2. Domestic Experience

A. First Generation

At present, three nuclear power generation units are under operation in the country, and six more units are under construction. The first [three] nuclear power stations were built using the turnkey method, and they were two units of PWR [Pressurized Water Reactor] of the 500 MWe class and one unit of CANDU [Canadian Deuterium Uranium] of the 600 MWe class.

The second generation nuclear power stations are being built using a split-order method, and they are four units of the 900 MWe class from Westinghouse and two units of the 900 MWe class supplied by France's Framatome and Alsthom. In this article, we would like to introduce the process of technology accumulation in the nuclear energy industry through the experience gained by the power stations in Korea.

Mainly motivated by the desire for a stable long-range energy supply, the pluralization of energy sources, and for the curtailment of the outflow of the petrodollar through the reduction of the degree of dependence on

petroleum, the first nuclear power station was built. During construction, primary consideration was given to such aspects as the stability of the electric power network, the proof of PWR technology, the selection of a reactor, and the cost of the initial investment. The need for the construction of the first nuclear power station was justified by the support of the Korean Electric Power Company, the Korean Energy Research Institute, and the foreign service firms.

When the nuclear power station was first built, questions were raised on the economic aspects of coal, however, because of the rise in oil prices, the Korean Electric Power Co, the firm which undertook this project, benefitted enormously. Since the first nuclear power generation unit used the turnkey contract, the use of home-manufactured items was naturally confined only to such areas as construction and installation. The main areas in which the domestic technical team participated were the operation and repair of the nuclear power station, the granting of the permit, and the on-site construction. Under the turnkey contract, the contractor was more interested in the economics of it than in quality control. Therefore, it did not want to see the deep involvement of the enterprise.

While it was being constructed, because of soaring prices resulting from the first oil crisis and the delay in the delivery of equipment, the enterprise and the firm undertaking the project established an integrated management team to correct the delay of the entire work process. In the middle of construction on the first nuclear power unit, there was a cost overrun as the method of technology changed on the part of the original supplier, and the need was felt for consistent domestic nuclear power generation regulations. During the construction of the first nuclear power station, the heavy chemical industry came to be established and rapid economic growth was realized (annual rate of 9.7 percent). During this period, Korea placed its order for the second and third nuclear power units, and even though it was by the same turnkey method, the intention of the enterprise was reflected in the following:

The opening of the liaison office between the enterprise and the supplier; the operation of the combined PM [expansion unknown]; and the fact that the Korean Electric Power Co was deeply involved in work process control, quality control, construction control, and the trial run.

During the same period, the prediction for power demand reached 17.3 percent per year, way above the 9.7 percent of economic growth. The WASP code [expansion unknown] speculated that there would be 40 units of nuclear power stations built by the year 2000.

B. Direct Control

Through the experience gained from the operation of the first generation of atomic power stations, the enterprise has come to recognize the need of its participation in the control of the project and in the technological transfer. The direct control of the project by the enterprise, the promotion of domestic production, and the competitive bidding system have been firmly established by the policy.

The government, the enterprise, and the related organizations have decided to give up the turnkey contract method. After having seen the Taiwan Electric Power Company's station, which was built by the split-order method, they have decided to switch.

The purpose of the split-order method is to get competitive bidding and to maximize the proportion of domestic content. The optimum split must reflect the domestic conditions. The enterprise involves himself in project control by hiring specialized engineer/consultants and a construction management service company, and places split orders for the NSSS [Nuclear Steam System Supply] and T/G [Turbogeneration] separately. A split order is also made in the case of the BOP [Balance of Plant].

Second Generation

The nuclear power generators Numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been ordered in two units, each by splitting them into the NSSS, T/G, and BOP. Encouraged by the split-order method in the mid-1970's, the people began to invest in the heavy chemical industry in the country, and participated in the design and production in nuclear power plant construction.

Engineering Area (Technical Service)

Participation in the engineering area for the first generation of nuclear power generation was confined to on-site construction. In accordance with the request of the Korean Electric Power Co, participation was limited to the extent that the supplier's several designs were to be revised by the domestic technicians. In the area of construction management, participation was limited to being on the site as staff for the foreign suppliers.

As the ordering method was changed to the split-order, the domestic technical teams participated in the design by sending design personnel to the original suppliers, and participated in the engineering by means of sending auxiliary personnel for on-site design and construction management. For this purpose, in 1976, the government established the Korean Electric Power Technology Company (stock listed), and designated it to be the recipient of the transfer of nuclear power technology. Thus, the government helped enable the Korean Electric Power Co to make its plant-engineering become independent within a short period of time.

From 1977 to 1984, our participation in nuclear power block engineering was 8.5 percent for units 5 and 6, and 13.5 percent for units 7 and 8. Our plan to participate in units 9 and 10 is 19.4 percent, and it is in progress. On-site designing and aiding of construction management was 30 percent for units 5 and 6, 45 percent for units 7 and 8, and 85 percent for units 9 and 10.

During construction, the largest number of personnel dispatched by the Korean Electric Power Technology Co had been 330 for units 5 and 6. Presently it is 272 for units 5 and 6, 387 for units 7 and 8, and 75 for units 9 and 10. The strength of the Korean Electric Power Technology Co's technical personnel is over 1,000, including 70 professional engineers. The Korean Electric

Power Technology Co has signed technical cooperation contracts with the world's leading firms, and has imported the CAD [computer aided design] system for design and computer packaging project control and engineering.

For the domestic production of equipment, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced its policy on the proportion of equipment to be produced domestically, but in the initial period, the policy did not take effect because of the question on safety regulations.

Initially, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had required that the proportion of domestic content be 19.0 percent for the thermal power stations and 73.0 percent for the hydroelectric power stations, but in 1979, it raised the proportion to 40.7 percent for the thermal power stations, and later brought the nuclear power stations under the policy of replacing the foreign equipment with domestically produced equipment.

The proportion of domestic content for the first generation of nuclear power stations was very low because it was before the formulation of the policy on the proportion of domestic content.

Atomic Power Unit No 1: 8.0 percent of it was of domestic content, including the bulk material for civil work, steel-structure non-safety grade small-bore piping.

Atomic Power Unit No 2: 9.6 percent of it was of domestic content, including the additional pump, the tank, the crane, fire protection equipment, the auxiliary transformer, and the non-safety area.

Atomic Power Unit No 3: 11.3 percent of it was of domestic product, including the additional auxiliary boiler, the elevators, and some other materials.

The policy to promote the proportion of the domestically manufactured portion has been in effect since the construction of the second generation of the atomic power stations, and the target is to achieve a domestic content proportion of 29.2 percent for units 5 and 6, 34.9 percent for units 7 and 8, and 41.5 percent for units 9 and 10. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry requires the enterprise to report the domestically manufactured items and the imported items, and to get its approval. It has also decided that the items which can be manufactured domestically by the accumulation of technology during the process of undertaking the project will be added to the list of domestically manufactured items.

The domestic-production policy has changed the products not only in their quantity but also in their quality. Several domestic companies have obtained certificates and stamps from the ASME [American Society of Mechanical Engineers]. As a result of the development of intense competition in the limited domestic market among the domestic industries for the manufacturing of equipment for the power stations, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has designated the Korea Heavy Industries Company [KHIC] as the firm to centralize the manufacturing of power generation equipment, and, at the same time, for those items that the Korea Heavy Industries Co is unable to produce, it has designated 37 specialized industries to manufacture 26 items domestically.

The domestic content and its proportion since the second generation of atomic power stations are as follows:

Atomic Power Units 5 and 6, NSSS: 9.7 percent, including the appurtenances, supports of heavy components, the tank and the heat exchanger.

Atomic Power Units 7 and 8, NSSS: 14.7 percent, including the additional steam generator and pressurizer.

Atomic Power Units 9 and 10, NSSS: 28.2 percent, including the additional reactor vessel shell internals.

Atomic Power Units 5 and 6, T/G: 11.8 percent, including the turbine frame, pedestals, supports, pipings, tanks, and valves.

Atomic Power Units 7 and 8, T/G: 27.6 percent, including the additional turbine glands, casings, turbine gear, the oil cooler, the generators external structure, the stator frame, and the end-shielding bearing parts.

Atomic Power Units 9 and 10, T/G: 41.3 percent, including not only the fixed portion but also the rotating portion.

Especially, the success in the production of the T/G rotor shaft, which is only possible in a handful of countries in the world, is an accomplishment worth noting.

The Korea Heavy Industries Co as a centralized firm for the manufacturing of the equipment for nuclear power stations has played the role of the leader in the equipment manufacturing for the atomic power stations. At present, the Korea Heavy Industries Co is capable of turning out two units of the 900 MWe level of the NSSS and T/G parts and systems annually. Moreover, the Korea Heavy Industries Co has signed an agreement for a technology transfer with the world's leading atomic power supply company, and it has more than 2,000 welding technical personnel whose competence is recognized by the ASME, RCCM [expansion unknown], AFNOR [Association Francaise de Normalisation], and the AWS [American Welding Society].

3. Future Atomic Energy Policy

The principal domestic firms in the atomic energy industry and their specializations are as follows:

KOPEC [Korea Power Engineering Co]: A/E [expansion unknown]
KHIC: Manufacture of the NSSS, T/G and BOP, and Installation
KEPOS [Korea Electric Power Operating Service Co]: Maintenance Service
KNFC [Korea Nuclear Fuel Corporation]: Fuel Fabrication
KAERI [Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute]: Basic Research
BOP Venders

Especially, the KNFC is planning to undertake PWR nuclear fuel processing, and KAERI is planning to undertake the nuclear fuel processing of the heavy water reactor type. The government places emphasis on the long-term investment and manpower training for its accumulation of atomic energy technology.

For the units 11 and 12, the government plans to develop a new contract system which selects the domestic contractor by field, and through this new system, it wants to promote an effective utilization of limited technical personnel. To this end, the concept of centralization and standardization for the technical transfers is introduced.

As the first step in the government's standardization work for coal and atomic energy, studies have already been made on the type of reactor, the capacity, the scope of standardization, and site conditions. The basic purpose of standardization is to construct multiple units with a single design, to bring uniformity to the code and standard, to singularize and domesticate production of the NSSS and T/G instruments, and to standardize the instrument manufacturing, construction, and operation procedures. The items to be improved for the standardization are the rate of operation, safety and efficiency, reduction in the amount of radiation exposure, and the shortening of the length of construction time.

Since the atomic energy industry is a compound industry, it is most essential to have the cooperation of various organizations. For this purpose, the Electric Power Group Council has been set up as an organization of representatives from various organizations, and it is undertaking a study of the long-term plan for technical independence, interorganizational cooperation, and interface.

4. Conclusion

The atomic energy industry is characterized by huge initial investments, long construction periods, and a high level of technology. Therefore, a unified national-level policy consideration is required. The home-manufacturing policy also needs to be uniform.

The principal items to be taken into account in the promotion of the ability to manufacture items domestically are as follows:

--The long-term power resources plan and the work load in the field of home-manufacturing.

--The appropriation of technological resources for the area that is to be supplied by home-manufactured items and the fixing of the proportion of home-manufactured items.

--The development of domestic manpower and the contents of the technology transfer.

--The economic and technical justification of the proportion to be filled by domestically manufactured items.

Finally, for the success of the domestic atomic energy projects, it is essential to have a uniform and sustained policy formulation and endeavor at the governmental level.

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS STRATEGIES REVEALED

Samsung Business Conditions, Plans

Seoul KISUL KWANLI in Korean No 7 Jul 85 pp 17-20

[Article by Kim Kwang-kyo, managing director, Samsung Semiconductor Communications Corporation (Chusik Hoesa): "Semiconductor Industry: Our Realities and Measures to Cope With the Situation"]

[Text] The development of semiconductor technology has been made all the way through this century. In 1940, attention began to be concentrated on semiconductors because of their function in replacing vacuum tubes. The rapid development of technology of integrating the function of electric circuits on a small silicon chip has continued in the following sequence: in 1950, transistors (individual elements); in 1960, the IC (Integrated circuits); in 1970, the LSI (Large scale integrated circuits); and in 1980, the VLSI (very LSI).

The application of such technology resulted in the propagation of various thin, short, and small electronical products and the evolution of an era reduced energy and of automation. Then came a living space of the CDC (Computers, communications), which provides a highly information-oriented society. Thus a great transformation is being effected in society.

In our country, the quantitative production of the 64K DRAM, which represents a typical product of the VLSI, began in 1984. Then came the successful manufacturing of the 256K DRAM, a next generation product; and is now in quantity production. Such a development gave us a vision that the most up-to-date semiconductor technology, which had been regarded as a monopoly property of the United States and Japan up to that time, can also be developed in our country. As high technology industries, which require international competition capability of advanced nations, emerged, extraordinary interest arose at home and abroad in the development of technology and methods of business enterprise strategy.

I. Importance of the Semiconductor Industry

Starting with the use of fire, human society passed through the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age in the process of forming the agricultural society. The first industrial revolution came after James Watt invented a steam engine

and accomplished an industrialized society. The fetal movement of the semiconductor industry may have been the beginning of the second industrial revolution. Thus it is needless to say that the semiconductor industry is of importance.

Formerly, it was said that those nations which produce iron or crude oil would rule the world; but, from now on, it will be said that those nations which control semiconductors will rule the world. Industries of the future will be developed by means of semiconductors. Thus it is also said that a Silicon Age will evolve--silicon is the raw material of semiconductors.

Historically, the material used for primary tools have been either iron or crude oil. However, the reserves of resource of the material were limited. On the other hand, silicon's raw material comes from a material refined from sand and silica, whose reserves are unlimited all over the nature. Thus the silicon culture evolving from silicon may provide a probability of bringing about an unlimited future industry in the arena of nature.

The semiconductor industry is of importance because of its far-reaching effect. The semiconductor markets throughout the world earned approximately 25 billion dollars this year and developed electronic goods produced through the use of semiconductors. If we call these goods hardware, the software industry is an industry representing an effect of application and creative use of semiconductors.

Namely, the scale of the hardware industry that employs semiconductors is approximately 15 to 20 times as large as that of the semiconductor [industry]; and the scale of the software industry is approximately 10 times as large as that of the semiconductor industry. Thus the electronics industry has been formed at the scale of 350 billion to 500 billion dollars, while the software industry at the scale of 350 billion dollars.

The technological development of semiconductors gradually built a system (mechanism) with a silicon chip through the process of highly developing and integrating the function of semiconductors. Thus the electronics and information industries are being integrated into a single system.

As shown in "Illustration 1," semiconductors at their early stage [of development] were individual function elements. But, from now on, semiconductors themselves will be highly developed into a synthesized system. They will make flowers of industries open in the course of developing future technology of the 2000's.

II. The Semiconductor Industry of Japan

The suzerain country of semiconductor technology is the United States, which discovered the theory of transistors in 1947. However, Japan succeeded the technology and is growing into a grand semiconductor country. We must "carefully take" this fact "into consideration" without fail in mapping out a realistic strategy of ours to cope with the situation. Some characteristic facts have been cited by those who reviewed the development of the semiconductor industry in Japan.

First of all, Japan's semiconductor technology is displaying its true value after ushering in the VLSI era by means of the technology of quantity production which is based on a thorough quality development.

The motive force that enabled Japan to secure world superiority in terms of quality and cost came from the following facts: Japan acquired the purification technology and its management method which are designed to maintain the environment of delicate processing and manufacturing of semiconductors; and achieved a complete manufacturing technology in which the capability in the manufacturing process is to be reflected on the designs; that, although it imitated the equipment technology of the United States, Japan improved and utilized it in terms of capacity, sought a maximum efficiency and thorough cost control, and thereby maintained its capability of price competition and sought a perfect flawless quality.

Secondly, Japan's semiconductor industry maximally utilized the characteristics of semiconductors in developing the home electrical appliances, especially daily necessity products; thus it acquired an important foundation by developing "hit" goods out of them. There was a consecutive appearance of star products, such as transistor radios, television sets, and VTR's and then the digital technology, in which portable telephone sets and office automation equipment were manufactured, and which brought about innovations of technical reforms through technological composition and integration--as seen in personal computers, communications, and computers.

Thirdly, makers of semiconductors in Japan are not independent business enterprises, whereas those in the United States are. They are part of a comprehensive industry which includes home electric appliances, computers, and communications. A unified strategy of business enterprises and their entire group is employed to display developing capability concentrically, to create applied products, and to materialize ideas.

In fact, semiconductor producers in the United States are mostly the venture business type professional manufacturers. In the case of Japan, the comprehensive electrical machine makers, such as Hitachi, Toshiba, and Mitsubishi, the communications and computer makers, such as the NEC, Fujitsu, and Oki, and the home electric appliance makers, such as Matsushita, Sony, and Sanyo, have their own semiconductor industry respectively. Furthermore, even within each company, there exists a vertical integration which covers from raw materials through related industries. Thus there is a strong business foundation built there.

Fourthly, we may say that the semiconductor industry in Japan is a product of the joint efforts of its government and people. The United States announced its successful development of the IC in 1958 and, three years after that--in 1961--the IC technology was introduced into Japan. The Japanese government, conscious of the importance of the IC industry even at its early stage, enacted various measures to promote it.

Some of the measures taken to foster it are as follows: the subsidization for the development of a large project system an important technologies; priority advancement of equipment investment loans; treatment given in the implementation of the taxation system; the administrative guidance and restrictive

measures taken against imported semiconductors in order to bring up and protect domestic industries.

As for the funds spent to develop technology, 50 billion yen were spent for projects connected with large model computers during the period from 1972 to 1975. And 20 billion yen were spent for the IC during the period from 1974 to 1975. Thus the IC technology was developed very rapidly.

The final objective of the joint development of the ultra LSI was the development of a computer capable of competing with the future system of the IBM; however, in reality, the ultra LSI, which represents the core technology, was the central objective. The force of the government research camp and the people was concentrated in the very LSI Technical Research Union; and a total of 72 billion yen (30 billion yen subsidy included) were spent during the 4 year period from 1976 to 1979. And when the project ended, the objective of developing the basic technology and manufacturing technology, which were needed for practical application of the very LSI, was achieved. Thus came a motive force for developing the very LSI technology.

At its early stage of development, the semiconductor technology in the United States was centered around the production of military equipment; and positive financial support was rendered to it by means of the national defense budget. On the other hand, in the case of Japan, their support system, although it was not made public, was an example of a most important government support for the semiconductor industry.

Exports and Imports of the IC's Between Japan and the United States

(Table 1)

(Unit: million dollars)

	1984	1983
Imported from the United States	255	154
Exported to the United States	1,172	508
Trade Balance	917	354

In the first half of the 64K DRAM period which began in 1980, Japan began to conquer the markets in the United States. As shown in Table 1--Japan's exports to the United States (the IC field)--Japan's black-ink balance was 354 million dollars in 1983 and 917 million dollars in 1984. The highest trade items were 64K and 256K DRAM, which occupied 62 percent of the total balance.

Japan's semiconductors occupy 14 percent of the semiconductor market in the United States. The percentage is predicted to exceed 20 in 1987. It is said that Japan's semiconductor market is being expanded from 38 percent to 48 percent of the world market. It is hoped that our country will follow the footsteps of its neighbor country, Japan, which has become a great economic power leading the van of the semiconductor industry.

III. The Semiconductor Industry of Our Country

The semiconductor industry of our country began in 1974 when the Samsung Semiconductor [Company] successfully manufactured an electronic wrist-watch with the LSI using its own designs. At that time, the semiconductor industry was a package assembling industry--the second half processing; and, from 1965 on, it was in the form of direct investment made by a major semiconductor business enterprise in the United States. Thus it was still in as simple assembly status; and the source technology, including the wafer processing and chip manufacturing, was not achieved yet.

The domestic semiconductor industry has now come to have a 10 year history. Of late, the investments and business enterprise strategy of our major business enterprises, which sought leaps and bounds in advanced technology in the giant markets in the United States, have been evaluated as a surprise in foreign countries. On the other hand, however, still at the stage where the technology and market competition capability is being earned, our country is in fact causing some oversensitive economic suspicions on the part of advanced countries.

The domestic semiconductor industry is being developed largely by groups, each of which has comprehensive business enterprises. Thus such business enterprises are expected to be equipped with the management capabilities in the international as well as domestic fields in terms of capital, technical manpower, and market strategy. The export scale of our domestic electronic industry is still at the level of 4.2 billion dollars or 1 percent of the world market. However, weakness has been found gradually in the structure of goods. Toward the 2000's, domestic business enterprises are changing their management policies and seeking fashionable technology. Thus the domestic semiconductor industry is now faced with a very important period in terms of its future efficiency.

Meanwhile, the common tasks which domestic business enterprises must carry out immediately --although there may be differences in their implementation--are as follows: to make their source designing and processing technology efficient on their own; and to stabilize improving designs and their own technology. It is a well-known fact that the environment of the semiconductor business is not favorable. However, we must highly evaluate the excellent business willingness with which business enterprises built plants capable of coping with international competition, and with which they successfully implemented the quantitative production of the VLSI goods. Furthermore, most of those business enterprises established bases in the United States to develop their technology and to launch their business activities; and they are actively pushing business there--rather encouraging.

Emphasis is placed on those goods with memories, etc.--strategic goods. Such goods--a standard type, single item--enjoy the largest demand (6.5 billion dollar scale). Since the techniques of manufacturing them are primarily delicate processing, which leads the overall semiconductor technology, in the competition between the United States and Japan, the United States is rather dependent upon Japan. Thus Japan is enjoying the status of a monopoly supply source. Here lies an important point of the infiltration of our domestic business enterprises into the United States.

Those buyers of memory goods who come to the ROK are expecting that our country will soon become a competitor of Japan. Such an expectation is a straight forward expression of the agony of buyers who must seek multiple suppliers.

The price drop of semiconductors caused by the depression of the world economy which started in 1984 has signs of recovery. However, due to the dumpings launched by the Japanese business corporations, international sacrificial competition is being stepped up continuously. According to the semiconductor experts, the business curve of semiconductors is a so-called silicon cycle which has a cycle of almost exact 4 years. And the cycle is passing through the lowest situation which started in 1984. Thus we must now prepare for a full-fledged business boom expected in the near future: we must take this priceless opportunity to consolidate the production system, to greatly improve the quality of goods, and to develop brand new goods.

IV. Our Measures to Cope With the Situation

It seems that our domestic semiconductor industry is recently placing emphasis on the memory goods of the VSLI class in attaining the advanced level technology through the 'Top-Down' stratification formula. The technology of quantitative production of such goods has provided [us] with self-confidence that we are able to compete with advanced countries in terms of the standard and productivity thanks to experiences earned and cumulative efforts made so far.

However, we are faced with problems: we must lay the foundation for implementing the development strategy to stabilize our own technology while continuing to make efforts; and it is urgent for us to establish policies at the state level toward the understanding of importance and necessity of the semiconductor industry.

A brief review of the current standard of our domestic technology is as follows: the quantitative production of the 2.5 micron class (64K DRAM); the tentative manufacturing of the 1.5 to 2.0 micron [class] (256K DRAM). These are based on the technology introduced through hardship-laden civilian business diplomacy despite the technology protection barriers of advanced nations.

However, the technology dealing, from now on, with 1 micron or less than 2 micron (1M DRAM) is either still at the stage of maturity or limited. Thus a high price is anticipated to be paid for the technology. Therefore, we must begin--now may be better--to create an environment in which investments maybe made to start the priority development. Access to such technology must be found when a state project is established to draw basic element designs for the fundamental process and the structure of goods. Then a joint research must be launched to carry out practical application in the production line of the business research institutes in preparation for the development of the next generation goods.

To cope with the current semiconductor depression, it is necessary to diversify goods in conformity with the market situation: a balanced evolution of goods in the field of daily necessities, including transistor television sets

and VTR's and even in the field of industrial use goods, including communications computers. Thus it is necessary to accumulate gradually independent self-designs and applied technology for groups of goods, through the sale of which a business profit foundation may be laid despite the small amount of varied item production. And those business enterprises which employ the strategy of comprehensive mixture of goods will become lucrative.

The semiconductor industry is a comprehensive technical industry. It is imperative that a system of cooperation and support between business enterprises and between the business enterprises and the government be established in the fields of bringing up technical manpower, of the raw material industry, of technical information, and of marketing information. Furthermore, joint efforts need to be made to catch up advanced technology and launch internationalization.

Kumsong Business Conditions, Plans

Seoul KISUL KWANLI in Korean No 7 Jul 85 pp 21-24

[Article by Min Pyong-chun, Executive Director, Ph.D. in engineering, Kumsong Semiconductor Corporation (Chusik Hoesa): "Semiconductor Industry: Our Realities and Measures to Cope With the Situation"]

I. Current Supply and Demand of Semiconductors and Their Prospects

As a key industry or strategic industry to the extent that it is called the crude oil of industries, the semiconductor industry is an industry growing most rapidly. Its weight and technological progress are beyond the imagination of the past.

Semiconductors are being used widely in the electronic appliances, including computers and VTR's and in various overall industries, including aircrafts, automobiles, machine tools, and military weapons. Ushering in an era of highly developed information and automation, the OA (Office Automation), FA (Factory Automation), and HA (Home Automation) are increasing their speed of development. Thus the demand for [semiconductors] is growing year after year. Furthermore, the value added of semiconductors is high. Thus every country is rushing into semiconductor markets competing with one another.

Last year's market of semiconductors, which are developing a chip culture (a semiconductor culture), reached \$25.7 billion; and 53 percent of it or \$13.7 billion were supplied by the United States, and Japan produced and supplied 34.2 percent of it or \$8.79 billion. The remaining 9.9 percent was produced by Europe. The ROK produced only 1 percent or so: it has four wafer processing companies, including the Kumsong Semiconductor, Samsung Semiconductor Communications, the Han'guk Electronics, and Hyundai Electronics, and 20-odd assembly companies.

According to an analysis made by professional semiconductor organizations, including the U.S. firm ICE (Integrated Circuit Engineering), the world market of semiconductors, which [transacted] only \$2.6 billion in 1970, reached \$25.7 billion in 1984--a 10-fold growth in 15 years. It is foreseen that growth

will increase further, and that the scale on the world market will be at \$54.5 billion in 1988 and \$78.2 billion in 1990.

As for investments, the United States invested \$3.6 billion in 1984, while Japan invested \$3.9 billion. Of late, a semiconductor depression is continuing. However, in 1985, it is scheduled that the United States will put in \$3 billion and Japan \$3.3. And the investments for the development of equipment and technology are constantly being expanded. Thus we can see the prospects for growth and expansion of markets.

However, the semiconductor market is not unconditionally optimistic. It is foreseen that the European countries, the ROK, and the Southeast Asian countries, which had belatedly felt the necessity of bringing up the semiconductor industry, will take part in the market; thus the scramble for markets will become intense. In 1986, in which a full-scale operation of those equipments invested during the 1984 boom, in which even supply shortages took place, the depression, such as that of 1985, may be over; but it is going to be another year of hardship as foreseen in some quarters.

Japan, which is leading the memory (memory element) field markets, is occupying more than 90 percent of markets of 256K DRAM in the United States with the strong support and strategy provided by its government. Japan sufficiently recovered its invested capital through sale of 64K DRAM in 3-odd years and, after that, changed its main product item into 256K.

Japan dumped 64K DRAM for as low as 70 cents per piece and thus inflicted terrible pains on those business corporations which started belatedly or which had not yet completed recovery of their invested capitals. Furthermore, it is almost certain that Japan will become a forerunner in the sale of 1M DRAM because of its high rate of occupation of existing markets and its advanced technology. After falling behind in the reality of competition, the United States filed an action against Japan for the latter's import restrictions and unfair trade; and the situation is developing even to the extent that some trade conflicts are developing.

The semiconductor business, which showed a boom till the summer of 1984, began falling rapidly when the demand for the OA machines, including computers, decreased: in the field of DRAM, 64K DRAM dropped from 500 yen to 200 yen in the autumn of 1984; and 256K DRAM dropped from 6,000 yen to even as low as 820 yen at the beginning of 1984.

Due to the short life cycle of semiconductor goods, it is foreseen that the generation change from 64K DRAM to 256K DRAM will take place in the fourth quarter period of 1985. And even the production of 256K DRAM has entered the stage of reduction. According to an announcement of the SIA (Semiconductor Industry Association), the recent Book to Bill rate dropped even to as low as 0.77 in April this year.

Trends of World Semiconductor Markets

(Table 1) (in millions)

Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1990
Semiconductors, total	\$18.153	\$26.935	\$28.799	\$31.855	\$55.0~\$75.0
Integrated Circuits	13.535	20.979	22.867	22.867	47.0~63.0
Discretes	4.618	5.956	5.932	6.324	8.0~11.0

Actual Investments and Plans of Semiconductor Production Business Companies

(Table 3) (Unit: 100 million won)

Sections	84 total	85	86	87	Grand total
Equipment Investment					
Samsung	2,344	2,283	964	905	6,496
Kumseong	796	518	257	95	1,666
Han'guk Electronics	279	166	147	173	765
Hyundai	1,083	1,100	164	190	2,537
Anam Industry	743	579	420	195	1,937
Subtotal	5,245	4,646	1,952	1,558	13,401
R&D Investment					
Samsung	131	250	228	234	843
Kumseong	129	60	35	30	254
Han'guk Electronics	21	20	29	51	121
Hyundai	56	100	21	64	241
Anam Industry	10	5	5	5	25
Subtotal	347	435	318	384	1,484
Grand total	5,592	5,081	2,270	1,942	14,885

Trends of Major Semiconductor Goods Markets of the World

(Table 2) (in Millions)

Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1990
MOS memory, total	\$4,020	\$5,790	\$6,510	\$7,540	\$18,000~\$28,000
DRAM	1,980	3,010	3,350	4,000	10,000 ~ 13,000
SRAM	590	1,000	1,150	1,300	3,000 ~ 4,600
ROM	520	530	560	540	1,000 ~ 3,200
EPROM	850	1,040	1,130	1,300	3,000 ~ 5,000
EEPROM	80	210	312	400	1,000 ~ 2,200
Microprocessors, total	\$1,900	\$2,900	\$3,680	\$4,250	\$8,000~\$13,000
Microprocessor units					
8 bit	900	1,180	1,340	1,350	1,000 ~ 2,200
16bit	290	440	550	690	2,000 ~ 3,000
32bit	-	-	30	80	300 ~ 1,200
Single Chip	550	880	1,100	1,300	2,500 ~ 3,300
Others	160	400	660	830	2,200 ~ 3,300
Standard logic, total	\$2,950	\$4,670	\$5,210	\$5,720	\$6,300~\$9,200
Bipolar	2,400	3,860	4,280	4,700	5,500 ~ 6,000
CMOS	550	810	930	1,020	1,800 ~ 3,200
Semiconduct., total	\$5,560	\$7,850	\$1,290	\$1,730	\$2,700~\$5,400
Gate array	355	490	730	900	1,000 ~ 1,900
Standard cells	45	75	160	360	1,000 ~ 2,500
Fused	160	220	390	470	700 ~ 1,000
Full custom	\$700	\$880	\$1,200	\$1,320	\$2,000~\$3,000
Linear	\$2,700	\$3,600	\$3,780	\$4,200	\$6,000~\$10,000
Power	\$800	\$1,040	\$1,110	\$1,170	\$2,000 ~ \$3,000

(Source) The Korean Electronics Industry Promotion Association. Current Status and Prospects of World Electronics Markets (Feb 85)

As mentioned above, in the case of 64K DRAM, Japan entered quantity production early and earned high profits with a high price. It then conducted price adjustments and, while doing that, threw the price system into a confusion. In view of that, it is now unavoidable that a technological competition for early shipment of highly integrated circuits will take place.

II. Realities of the Semiconductor Technology Competition

Since 1948 when a transistor was made in the Bell Laboratory for the first time, there has been a remarkable progress in the development of the semiconductor element. Starting from the primitive individual element of the early period, the development continued to the extent that more than a million active elements now may be integrated in a chip bed of the size of a little finger nail.

The VSLI (Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit) field is a field in which the technological development competition was launched most fiercely between the United States and Japan--advanced countries. In 1980, the 64K DRAM was made public and, since then it has tended to decrease in its life-time. The 1M DRAM began to come out after the 256K DRAM and, since then, it has been foreseen that an era of a super-chip or a submicron (an IC in which the technology of employing the smallest beam of less than one micron) will come. In a situation like this, the Siemens AG Company of West Germany and the N.V. Phillips GL Company of the Netherlands announced a joint development of the 4M. Thus two methods, each of which utilizes X-rays and electronic beams respectively, are being employed to transplant an intricate and extremely delicate highly integrated circuit on a silicon wafer.

An X-ray's wave length is short and may be projected up to 0.25 micron, whereas an electron beam is expensive and slow in its speed--shortcomings--but has an excellent implementation capacity; and thus the electron beam method is regarded as most suitable for the Custom IC, etc. and being developed on. Various multilateral researches are being made actively in many fields to give a challenge to the submicron--largely in the fields of high integration, high speed processing, and low electricity processing.

The CMOS stood in the spotlight formerly because its electricity consumption rate was less than that of the NMOS in the process of a high integration; however, its miniaturization was difficult compared to the NMOS. Recently the delicate processing technology has been developed further and the CMOS, whose chip size is reduced, became equal to the NMOS in terms of the speed. Thus the CMOS now tends to be applied to the semiconductor development; or the existing NMOS now tends to be transformed into the CMOS.

Furthermore, a third dimension element came out. As a third dimension, it is improving the amount of integration as much as 10 times or so by means of a three dimensional integration, which is different from the existing horizontal integration. As a new material designed to improve speed, we can cite GaAs (gallium arsenide), as a typical one.

In the United States and Japan, an ultra high speed--delay time 10^{-10} second--IC has been manufactured in an experimental case with a material which has an attribute of six to seven times faster in its speed compared to silicon, the material used in most cases. And it has been being made public. And as for another element, the research in the Josephson junction, which is standing in the spotlight because of its ultra high speed switching action capability and its very low electricity consumption, is bearing fruit for its practical application.

Furthermore, in the package formula, too, a new experiment is being conducted. The VSLI chip needs a maximum 100-odd leads; and thus, as more and more chips need to be accommodated in a limited space, such techniques as 'surface mounting, pin grid array, and SOIC [expansion unknown] are being propagated one after another.

In the super-chip era, productivity will be improved through plant automation, in which humans, a source of contamination, will be removed so that very small

dust--a cause of deterioration of semiconductors--may be eliminated. The innovation of the CAD (Computer Aided Design) is being carried out for making ultra delicate designs. With these in the background, test products of the 1M DRAM are being shipped out from AT&T and IBM, which are in the van.

A number of companies, including Toshiba, Hitachi, TI, and Mastek, finished their development of the 1M DRAM and have been waiting for the appropriate time of shipment, while the Micron Technology Company has announced the development of a 2M DRAM.

After Japan got ahead of the United States in the 256K DRAM development, the latter wanted to keep firmly its superiority in the field of memory elements. It seems that the United States would compete with Japan, which got ahead of the United States in terms of processing and productivity, by keeping its superiority in the design capability and softwares. It is rather hard to foresee a picture of the competition and its evolution.

III. Our Realities and Measures to Cope With the Situation

Our domestic semiconductor industry started in 1965 primarily as an assembly base of foreign corporations; so its history is short compared to that of advanced countries. However, it has continuously made a great deal of development. A series of semiconductor processing business enterprises, including the Kumsong Semiconductor, Samsung Semiconductor Communications, Hyundai Electronics, and Han'guk Electronics, were established on the basis of the labor intensive simple assembly [system] and in conformity with the high development of industrial structure.

Recently, following the development of the 64K DRAM, they successfully developed the Gate Array, 64K DRAM, and 256K DRAM. They are even giving a challenge to the 1M DRAM. Thus they have reduced their technological difference with the United States and Japan approximately to 3 years. However, they still depend on foreign countries for some designing and the mask processing, as realities indicate.

In view of the facts that the cycle of the goods is only 2 to 3 years, and that the semiconductor industry is a device industry which requires a tremendous capital investment, and in order to cope with the overseas situation that is faced with more hardships because of: the price drop caused by excessive supplies in the international markets; and the United States' "Chip Protection Act" and Japan's "Measures designed to block the most up-to-date technology's move to overseas," the R&D investment, etc. are greatly needed to develop an independent designing technology that is focused on the CMOS, which is in the direction of general trends. Furthermore, the tasks that must be carried out are to develop a material that is different from silicon and to produce domestically the semiconductor raw materials.

In order to solve a series of problems that must be dealt within the development of international competition capability, it is imperative for a production establishment to have a budget of 100 billion won, including development expenses, investments in the equipment, and other miscellaneous expenditures. Incidentally, the scale of last year's government support was only in the neighborhood of 1 billion won.

As for the case of foreign countries, the Southeast Asian and European countries are making concentrated efforts at the government level for long-range plans to develop their semiconductor industry. The advanced countries, the United States, for example, mapped a VHS IC [very high speed integrated circuit] Six Year Plan and rendered \$200 million of support till 1984 and more than 60 business corporations are taking part in a joint development of most up-to-date semiconductors.

In the case of Japan, a nine billion yen "Basic Technological Research Center" was established and its work is being carried out. The semiconductor industry is being developed by means of a systematic monetary assistance given in the dimension of economic strategy, as realities show. In our country, also, a special law designed to develop the semiconductor industry must be enacted at an earliest date--a tax reduction for investments in equipment and custom duty exemption for equipments must be effected by the law.

As Table 3 shows it, the stupendous amount of money needed by the semiconductor business circles must be raised through support measures designed to raise it. Tremendous duplicate investments must be avoided by establishing a joint research and development system of the government, business circles, and academic circles. The aspect of bringing up high caliber manpower must also be taken into consideration.

Besides the memory element products, which occupy a high percentage of markets, among a total of more than 8,000 kinds of goods throughout the world, we must turn our eyes to other kinds of goods, which have a good marketing rate, and produce them. Multiplying the variety of goods, we must take measures to get out of the effects of depression in the overseas markets.

When careful investments, unceasing man power development, and government support measures are carried out smoothly, we would successfully become a member of advanced countries in the semiconductor production, too.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NO INSPECTS FACILITIES FOR IMF, IBRD CONFERENCES

SK220156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong and some other Cabinet ministers yesterday inspected preparations for the IMF and IBRD conferences, to be held at the Hilton Hotel and Daewoo Building next month.

During the inspection, No expressed appreciation to people who had been participating in the preparatory work and asked them to do their best "to help all participants enjoy their stay in Korea from the moment of entry until the time of departure."

The premier directed officials concerned to work out all-out measures that can prevent any "impure" elements from interfering with the international gatherings.

"Well-trained guides should be planted at proper places to ensure a free flow of traffic. Security efforts should be made in an orderly, calm and courteous manner," he asserted.

He also said that some parts of the Tongdaemun Open-Air Market and inter-city bus terminals have yet to be improved, although most of the conference sites and tourist resorts had been well prepared for the incoming guests from around the world.

"Many of the participants are expected to go on provincial tours. In planning tours for the guests, the planners should not fail to suggest different places of interest to different groups of people.

"For instance, some participants from the developed countries may prefer seeing ancient remains and other things that mirror the traditions and culture of Korea. For participants from the development countries or from the communist bloc, industrial facilities may be of interest," he said.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEDIATION OFFERED FOR SAKHALIN KOREANS' RETURN

SK220112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] A former Japanese politician offered yesterday to mediate in negotiations involving Korea and the Soviet Union for repatriation of Koreans living on the Soviet-held Sakhalin.

Shigeyoshi Matsumae, former Japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, said, "I will meet with the president of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) to discuss the issue during my 10-day stay in Seoul."

Some 45,000 Koreans had been recruited by Japan to be forcibly taken to Sakhalin before and during the World War II when Korea was under Japanese colonial rule.

Following Japan's surrender in 1945, the island came under Soviet occupation. The ethnic Japanese were sent home, but the Koreans, who during the war were considered to be Japanese citizens, were declared stateless and were left stranded there as Tokyo denied their entry to Japan.

The 85-year-old veteran politician, who served as a Diet member from 1952 to 1968, arrived in Seoul yesterday afternoon to attend the 14th World Judo Championships in his capacity as president of the International Judo Federation (IJF).

"On the way to downtown Seoul from Kimpo International Airport, I saw the signs of prosperity and booming industry, and people seem very happy," Matsumae said in a clear voice for his age.

The Japanese also said that he was pleased the Seoul championships which are expected to draw more than 50 countries, would be the greatest ever in the championships' history.

"I am confident the Seoul championships will continue considerably to enhancing peace and friendship among participants through the competition of judo," Matsumae added.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CHON'S LETTER TO GHANAIAN LEADER--ACCRA, Ghana (Special)--Visiting Rep Yi Chong-chan, a special presidential envoy, delivered a letter of President Chon Tu-hwan to Ghanaian acting head of state Justice Anan during his courtesy call Wednesday. During the meeting, Rep Yi conveyed President Chon's invitation of PNDC (Provisional National Defense Council) Chairman Jerry John Rawlings to visit Korea. Detailing South Korea's basic policy for the recent inter-Korea dialogue, Yi asked for the Ghanaian government's support. In response to the request, Anan affirmed his government's positive support for the South Korean effort [word indistinct] dialogue which he said was in compliance with Ghanaian foreign policy. Concerning the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Yi said North Korea is seeking to co-host the event but such an undertaking is not allowed by the Charter of the International Olympic Committee. Yi was scheduled to meet with head of state Rawlings Wednesday, but had to meet Anan because Rawlings left for Addis Ababa to participate in the ceremony of the 11th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution Thursday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Sep 85 p 4 SK]

WOLFOWITZ TO BRIEF ROK OFFICIALS--Seoul, 12 September (OANA-YONHAP)--Paul Wolfowitz, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, will come here Sunday to brief Korean officials on his meeting with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. The U.S. official is now in Moscow, holding talks with Kapitsa. Although an agenda for the meeting, scheduled for Thursday and Friday, has not been announced, Wolfowitz and Kapitsa will reportedly discuss issues concerning the Korean peninsula and Indochina. During his overnight stay here, Wolfowitz will meet with Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and other senior officials to review issues in northeast Asia, including Pyongyang's recent tilt toward Moscow, a Foreign Ministry official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 12 Sep 85 SK]

ROK TO OPEN EMBASSY--Seoul, 20 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea and Haiti have agreed on the establishment of a Korean Embassy in the Haitian capital of Port-au-prince, the Foreign Affairs Ministry here announced Friday. The embassy is scheduled to open in early November, sources at the ministry said. The Korean Government has designated Yang Tae-kyu, a councilor, as charge d'affaires for the diplomatic mission. Port-au-prince and Seoul established diplomatic relations in June 1962. Haiti and North Korea do not have diplomatic ties. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

28 October 1985

MESSAGE SENT ON QUAKE VICTIMS--Seoul, 21 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday sent a consolatory message to Mexican President Miguel del la Madrid Hurtado, in the wake of the earthquake that hit Mexico on Thursday. In the message, Chon said he could not restrain his sorrow upon hearing of the tragic event, which resulted in great losses of life and property. On behalf of South Korea's government and people, he conveyed consolation to the Mexican people. Chon said he sincerely hopes that the Mexican people will overcome the ordeal as soon as possible. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

TEXTILE QUOTA BILL--Seoul, 21 Sep (OANA-YONHAP)--The (South) Korea Federation of Textile Industries (KFTI) plans to send a mission to the United States in early October in an effort to prevent passage of a textile quota bill in the U.S. Congress, a business source here said Friday. In a meeting here on Friday, the KFTI decided to send between 30 and 40 representatives from the textile industry to Washington and to launch a wide range of activities against the protectionist bill. The mission will include Yi Tong-chon, president of the KFTI; and Chang Ik-yong, president of Korea Garment and Knitwear Export Association (KGEA). During its 2-week trip to [the] United States, the mission plans to brief U.S. authorities and organizations, including the International Trade Commission (ITC) and the American Textile Manufacturers Institute (ATMI), on Korea's position against U.S. protectionism and to urge them not to support the controversial bill. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 12 Sep (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Thursday appointed Cho Sun-chan, councilor at the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Affairs Bureau, as the consul general at Yokohama, Japan. The 52-year-old Cho replaces Yi Po-hyong who has been assigned to the Foreign Ministry. The government also named O Im-yol, counselor at the Korean Embassy in Sierra Leone, as the consul general at Shimonoseki, Japan. O, 53, succeeds Yang Ku-sop who was also moved to the ministry. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT 12 Sep 85]

CSO: 4100/747

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK DAILY CONDEMNS U.S. PRESSURE TO OPEN INSURANCE MARKET

SK100030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 85 p 4

/Editorial: "U.S. Trade Pressure"/

/Text/ It is shocking and discouraging to learn of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest decision to act on allegedly unfair practices by Korean and some other U.S. trading partners--with a formidable threat that they would face a potentially blanket retaliation against their exports to the American market, south a quick end to such practices be not forthcoming.

Reports from Washington suggested that the tough executive decision, announced over the past weekend, was part of the Reagan administration's efforts to head off moves by the U.S. Congress to pass protectionist legislation, counterbalancing the president's refusal in the previous week to curb shoe imports.

But other reports speculated that the decision might have come too late to blunt the mounting protectionist sentiment in Congress, where about 200 protectionist bills are pending.

In any case, there can be no denying that President Reagan, for whatever reasons, has now taken a protectionist action undermining the principles of free trade, a theme he has so often advocated. The decision will indeed have a lingering, grave impact on international trade at large, whether or not the threatened trade sanction comes into effect.

Arousing particular concern and misgivings on our part is the very fact that Korea alone is categorically charged by the Washington ruling of so-called unfair practices in the service sector of life and fire insurance, whereas other nations at stake involve only manufactured products--tobacco and leather goods for Japan, computer products for Brazil and canned fruit for European Community countries.

It is highly questionable how and why Korea came to be an object of what appears to be an exemplary punishment--and, at that, to be accused of its immature practices in nothing other than the insurance market, one of the less developed and most vulnerable sectors of the nation's industries.

Even in Japan, an economic superpower which occupies the lion's share in the U.S. trade deficit, the pace of liberalizing its money markets to foreign concerns has been very slow.

In this respect, the U.S. pressure on Korea, accompanied by an outright threat of trade reprisals, to open its feeble insurance market cannot but be regarded as a unilateral and unwarrantable action.

Since the American decision touches a sore spot in Korea's economy, the forthcoming contacts between Seoul and Washington on the question should be made in most circumspect manners, taking into account not only the issue of the money market situation but also its potential impact on overall binational relationship.

CSO: 4100/747

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK DAILY WARNS AGAINST INCREASED U.S. PROTECTIONISM

SK220125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Sep 85 p 4

["Editorial U.S. Trade Protectionism"]

[Text] The adoption by the U.S. House Ways and Means Trade Sub-committee of a bill that would cut clothing and textile imports from Asia comes as another ominous sign of the trade war brewing among nations in spite of their profession of faith in free trade.

Protectionism is the rising wave of the time as trade barriers in their varied forms keep going up, be they outright, subtly veiled or covert. Heavily dependent on foreign trade, Korea has to face the music and steer clear of the barriers, while championing the cause of trade liberalism.

In the likely event of enactment, the congressional subcommittee bill would curtail textile and clothing imports from Korea, Thailand, Taiwan and China by nearly one-third, limiting annual increase of their shipments to the United States to 1 percent a year. This would mean a loss of more than \$400 million in our sales to the American market--[word indistinct] in Korea's vital export earnings.

Woes do not stop there. Another House panel, the Democratic caucus, approved a sweeping resolution last week to reform and enforce U.S. trade laws and insist on unlimited access to foreign markets. Future legislation on the basis of these principles within the year will toughen Washington's trade policy to a great extent.

Earlier, the Senate Finance Committee adopted its first trade sanction bill aimed at opening up the world trade market, particularly Japan, to American telecommunications products. It is bound to affect Korea eventually. An overall quota is also in the works to be imposed on the import of footwear.

Another bill calls for a whopping 25 percent surcharge on all imports from Korea and three other major developing exporter nations. Such a high rate of indiscriminate tariff is sure to prove a grave threat to our industry and trade.

Under mounting pressure from vote-conscious Capitol Hill, President Reagan's strong commitment to free trade might give in gradually. This is a most unfortunate development for both the United States and its trading partners. As for Korea, it is doing its share to keep the free trade system afloat by opening up its small market as wide as possible.

In the meantime, it must withstand the volley of assaults on its vulnerable market from many sources including the United States in an equitable manner. Significant contribution of the rush of protectionist measures against Korea to reducing the U.S. trade deficit and saving jobs remains in doubt.

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S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY REVIEWS RESTRUCTURING OF PRC PARTY HIERARCHY

SK190132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Deng's Strengthened Position"]

[Text] Communist China has carried out a mass reshuffle of its party hierarchy this week that signifies a decisive victory for Deng Xiaoping over the old guard for continued implementation of his pragmatist economic programs.

The largest party leadership revamping since the establishment of the communist government in China in 1949 is virtually a revolutionary action which climaxes the peaceful transition process that has been going on over the past several years since Deng's rise to power in the wake of Mao Zedong's death.

Although a generational shift to put an end to gerontocracy in the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy had been predicted for some time, the latest action is obviously not aimed merely at rejuvenating the party with a transfusion of young blood. It appears aimed more at further consolidating Deng's mixed-economy reform policies by removing any lingering obstacles to his "valiant forward march."

Indeed, most of the 131 persons who resigned, including 10 of the 25 Politburo members, are in their 70's or 80's and belong to what is called "the first echelon" of China's revolutionaries. But those in their 60's, like Gen Li Desheng and Gen Zhang Tiangfa who are both known to have opposed Deng's reforms, are among the retirees. On the other hand, Deng, 81, and some of his aged supporters retained their posts.

Also noteworthy is the fact that six of the 10 Politburo members who resigned are members of the military, which is known to be a stronghold of communist conservatives. As chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission, Deng can now control the military more firmly than before.

By bringing into the party leadership rising stars in the "third echelon" who are in their 40's and 50's, Deng is taking steps to ensure that his pragmatist line will be continued after he passes from the scene. This week's reshuffle, in this context, is part of Deng's farsighted master plan for China.

With the sweeping reshuffle endorsed by a special national party congress that opened yesterday, China under Deng's strengthened leadership is expected to be more vigorous in pushing ahead with development programs that stress continued opening of its economy through external trade and investments from abroad. This means that Korea will face increased competition from China in world markets.

On the other hand, it is hoped that China will be able to contribute more positively to reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula as well as improving its relations with this republic.

CSO: 4100/772

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY NOTES INCREASED JAPANESE DEFENSE SPENDING

SK210212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Japanese Defense Spending"]

[Text] The recent Japanese Government adoption of an increased defense spending program, foreshadowing an end to the so-called "one-percent ceiling," may well be a relief for the United States, which has persistently demanded a greater Japanese share in defense burden for the Western alliance.

In fact, the Tokyo government leaders themselves have made it plain that the new 5-year plan of \$76.6 billion is partly addressed to meeting the American requests--an amount that is almost certain to scrap the decade-old official policy of limiting defense expenditures to 1 percent of gross national product.

Though the military spending issue has been pending for many years in Japan, noteworthy is the timing of the program's adoption, which came amidst and unprecedented furor in the United States over its ever-growing trade deficit vis-a-vis Japan.

On the other hand, the Japanese move to boost defense budgets at the risk of abandoning the long-upheld 1-percent limit--a move that underlines an augmentation of Japan's military power, though labelled as self-defense forces--is liable to touch off ambivalence among the Asian nations, including those which presently enjoy friendly ties with Japan.

The program, for whatever motivations, will undoubtedly contribute to improving the overall defense capability of the countries concerned to the extensive Soviet military buildup in East Asia and the Pacific, particularly to protecting the "sea lane" vital to Western countries, including Korea.

The Japanese action can be taken as a tangible move to redress wide-spread charges that Japan, though being an economic superpower, has been egocentric by enjoying for too long a "free ride" at the cost of heavy defense burdens by the United States and other nations.

But then, it may be undeniable that many Asians will be apprehensive about the future of Japan's military augmentation process, for the very fact that they suffered the rampage of Japanese militarism earlier this century.

CSO: 4100/772

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA INTRODUCES DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH PYONGAN PROVINCE

SK212326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA) -- Economy is making a rapid development in South Pyongan province in the western region of Korea.

Industry and agriculture are the backbones of the province's economy

This province holds a big proportion in the nation's industrial production.

In particular, the production of coal, electricity, cement and machinery is of weighty significance in the economic development of the country.

Deposited in the province are more than 120 kinds of nonmetallic and combustible mineral resources and scores of kinds of nonferrous metallic mineral resources.

The province accounts for 70 percent of the nation's total deposits of anthracite.

There are hundreds of large, medium and small coal and ore mines in the province.

It turns out large quantities of coal and minerals every year. Coal production is more than half of the total coal output of the country.

South Pyongan province is the nation's biggest electricity producer.

It has many large, medium and small power stations including the Pukchang and Chongchongang thermal power stations and the Taedonggang power station.

The electricity output of the province has today increased hundreds of times that before 1970.

The machine-building industry which accounted for only 0.3 percent in the industrial composition of the province before the country's liberation is today playing an important role in the engineering industry of the country.

The province turns out transport, farm, excavating, communication, building and precision machines in large quantities.

Large-scale chemical industrial bases have been laid to mass produce chemical fertilizers, orlon and polyethylene, etc.

The Sunchon cement factory producing cement with the trademark of "Kumgang" widely known in the world market is a pride of the province.

The annual production capacity of this factory, one of the six largest cement factories in the world, is 3 million tons.

Agriculture has also made substantial development.

Rice and maize cultivation is the basis of the province's agriculture.

The grain production has increased continuously thanks to the completion of the irrigation and electrification and the dynamic acceleration of comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation.

The province reaps 8-9 tons of grain, 10 tons at the maximum, from each hectare of the land which produced only 0.6 tons of grain per hectare in the pre-liberation days.

Signal successes have been made in the educational, cultural and public health domains, too.

There are over 80 universities and colleges in the province.

It trains needed economic and technical personnel and educational and medical workers by itself.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

DPRK PRODUCES MODERNIZED GOODS--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--More than 1,000 kinds of newly developed, improved and modernized goods have been put into mass production in honor of the 40th anniversaries of Korean liberation and the party founding. They include 6,000 cubic metre oxygen plant, high-speed universal lathe, lathe "huichon April 25," cylindrical coal-cutter "wontan-35a", 40 hp tractor, 90 hp bulldozer and other new types of large machines, machine tools, mining machines and farm machines, a highly sensitive inco-scope and other electronic products, and locomotives, new kinds of steel and rolled steel, machines for the development of resources and development of fisheries, products of light industry and building materials industry, and so forth. With the start of the mass production of more than 1,000 kinds of newly developed, improved and modernized goods this year, they will contribute to the acceleration of juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

COMMERCE DEVELOPMENT IN DPRK--Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA)--Many commercial, public catering and welfare service establishments have been built up in Korea in recent years along with the increased production of mass consumption goods. In particular, scores of restaurants, stops and welfare service establishments have been built along Changgwang street in Pyongyang whose second stage construction has been wound up some time ago. More than 200 city and county (district) direct sales shops made their appearance last and this year, taking the country as a whole. Specialised restaurants, soft drink stands, cafeterias are densely distributed in cities. The readjustment and repair of commercial, public catering and welfare service establishments are also brisk. This year alone, more than 5,800 shops, restaurants and welfare service establishments have been modernized. Much efforts are directed to the improvement of the organisation and method of service. Delivery by order, travelling and itinerant sale and various other methods of service are organized to serve better the conveniences of residents. The purchasing power of the population in town and country has systematically increased and commodity turnover has also grown. During the second seven-year plan (1978-1984) the retail commodity turnover grew 1.9 times. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 14 Sep 85 SK]

RESEARCH CONCERNING TRADITIONAL MEDICINES--Pyongyang 16 September (KCNA)--Researchers into Korean traditional medicine are fairly brisk. The pharmacological institute of the Korean Academy of Medical Science has of late found more than 30 new species of medical herbs, and the stalks, leaves and fruits of 10 odd species of medical plants, only the roots of which had been used, have been made efficacious. The scientists there have succeeded in making traditional medicaments with ingredients extracted from the leaves of lycoris squamigera, a perennial decorative plant, and maidenhair tree, they are specially efficacious for nervous diseases and heart troubles. And they have newly clarified the ingredients and pharmacological actions of Korean insam (ginseng). On this basis, they have made a wide variety of insam tonics by separating more than 50 kinds of medicinal ingredients. Nearly 300 kinds of traditional medicaments have been made by them for effective use in treatment. Now the scientists of the institute are engaged in researches for the manufacture of anti-cancer traditional medicines. Books prescribing the ingredients and pharmacological actions of Korean traditional medicines have seen the light, among them "a Series of Korean Traditional Medicine," "Korean Plant Book," "Medical Herbs of Korea" and "Pharmaceutical Dictionary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." Korean traditional pharmacy has a history of more than 400 years. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 16 Sep 85 SK]

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PYONGYANG GRAND THEATRE

SK202353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 September (KCNA) -- the Pyongyang Grand Theatre standing in all grandeur on the bank of the river Taedong celebrated the 25th anniversary of its opening.

More than 9,200 art performances have been given at the theatre which was completed on the 15th anniversary of national liberation in 1960.

Heads of state of over 30 countries appreciated art performances there and over 80,000 foreign guests from more than 100 countries visited the theatre.

The theatre with a total floor space of 30,000 square metres is one of the monumental buildings which excellently represent the traditional architectural style of the Korean nation.

The Grand Theatre national in style and socialist in content was built to suit the spirit and emotion of the Korean people and contemporary aesthetic sentiments.

This grand, well-formative magnificent theatre is a monumental creation showing the characteristic feature of buildings of our country built in the period from the late 1950s to the early 1960s.

The Grand Theatre, 23 times larger than the "Pyongyang Hwasin Department Store" which had been built by the Japanese imperialists for over 7 years, was built in a matter of 18 months by our own efforts, technique and materials. The fourth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and many other historic meetings were held at the theatre. And the revolutionary operas "Sea of Blood" and "A Flower-Girl" and many other operas and art works were created and completed there.

The theatre with more than 2,000 seats and 360 big and small rooms is installed with modern lighting and sound facilities revolving stage, make-up rooms for actors and actresses and general commanding system to give full scope to the artistic effectiveness.

It also has excellent cultural and service facilities for the spectators.

Thousands of artists have been trained there in the past period. Many of them were awarded the titles of people's actor, merited actor, people's artiste and merited artiste.

Such wonderful places of culture as the Mansudae Art Theatre, the February 8 House of Culture, the People's Palace of Culture, the Ponghwa Art Theatre and the Hamhung Grand Theatre are found in different parts of the country.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PRC ART TROUPE GIVES PERFORMANCES IN HAMHUNG

SK211024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA) -- The art troupe of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force [CPAPF] gave several performances in Hamhung.

Seeing its performance were Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and other officials concerned, working people, public security men and artistes in the city.

A colorful program including songs, dances, instrumental music and other pieces of the two countries were put on the stage at the performance which began with choruses of "No New China Without the Communist Party" and "Song of General Kim Il-song."

The performers well showed the noble spiritual world and traditional customs of the Chinese people and their fervent love for the motherland and the training of CPAPF men to be acclaimed by the audience.

The Chinese artistes delighted the audience by excellently singing in Korean the Korean songs "Leader, the Night is Far Advanced" and "Sing of the Forked Road in Mangyongdae" and so on with boundless reverence for the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

In costumes of the two countries, the performers beautifully adorned the last scenes of the performance, dancing "Sino-Korean Friendship" to the tune of Chinese and Korean songs.

A basket of flowers was presented to them in congratulation of their successful performance.

The art troupe laid a wreath before the bronze statue of comrade Zhou Enlai erected at the Hungnam fertilizer complex and gave a performance for the workers.

It inspected the Yongsong machine complex and the February 8 Vinalon complex and had a pleasant rest at the Majon recreation ground.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG GIVES AID--Tokyo 12 September (KNS-KCNA)--Korean educational workers and scientists in Japan and Korean students studying at Japanese schools held a meeting on September 9 in Tokyo to express thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for the 97th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends. Present at the meeting were So Man-sol, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the director of its education department, the chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean teachers in Japan and educational workers, scientists and Korean students studying at Japanese schools in Kanto area. No Chae-ho, chairman of the Standing Council of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, expressed in his speech most heartfelt thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party center for their paternal love and deep solicitude for the development of democratic national education of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan. The meeting adopted a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song. The 97th Educational Aid Fund and stipends sent by Marshal Kim Il-song to the Koreans in Japan amount to 238,700,000 yen. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 14 Sep 85 SK]

CHONGNYON VICE CHAIRMAN DEPARTS--Pyongyang 18 September (KCNA)--Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left here Wednesday by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. He was seen off at the airport by comrade Chong Chun-ki, Yo Yon-ku, Kim Chu-yong and other officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 18 Sep 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SED'S DOHLUS CONTINUES DPRK VISIT

DPRK Visit Continues

LD192317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 Sep (ADN)--A friendship rally in Wonsan on the Korean eastern coast was the highlight on Thursday of the 4th day of the visit by the GDR party and government delegation headed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee to the DPRK. The delegation was accompanied by Kong Chin-tae, candidate of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DPRK.

At the meeting (Rim Jhonggu), provincial party secretary of the Korean Workers' Party, emphasized that the GDR, with its successes, had made an important contribution towards the strengthening of socialism. The peoples of the DPRK and GDR were united in the struggle for peace by common objectives and ideals as well as firm bonds of friendship.

The socialist states, among them the GDR and DPRK, regarding international conflicts, work consistently for peace, security and a return to detente, and against the dangerous arms course of the United States and NATO, Horst Dohlus said.

GDR-DPRK Official Talks

LD200918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0404 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 Sep (ADN)--The official talks between the GDR and the DPRK delegations were successfully concluded in Pyongyang today. Members of the GDR party and state delegation, which is led by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, are currently having individual talks with their counterparts from the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK government. They are focusing on the agreement of concrete steps for the further deepening of cooperation on the basis of the commitments entered into by Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song in Berlin in 1984 and on the common concern for the maintaining and safeguarding of peace in Europe, Asia and throughout the whole world.

This morning, the GDR delegation visited the economic exhibition opened on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea in which some 28,000 exhibits give an impression of the country's high level of economic and scientific-technical development. This evening the delegation is giving a reception in the GDR Embassy.

CSO: 3620/515

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Messages from Romania, Cuba

SK140453 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Party and state leaders of many countries have sent messages of congratulations to the great leader comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The messages read:

Pyongyang,

To comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK,

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, your national festival day, I extend warm and comradely greetings and the most heartfelt congratulations to you and sincerely wish the friendly Korean people peace, progress, and prosperity.

The founding of the DPRK was an event of great significance in the Korean people's protracted struggle for achieving national and social liberation and for building a free, independent, and sovereign state.

We are well aware of the diligent and talented Korean people's steady efforts for defending the country's independence and sovereignty and their successes attained in socialist construction, in developing industry and agriculture, and in promoting the standard of the material and cultural lives of all of the working people for the past 37 years since the founding of the Republic under the leadership of the WPK headed by you, and highly appreciate them.

I take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the fact that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the WPK, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, and between the Romanian and Korean peoples are increasingly [sangsong jokuro] developing.

I am also firmly convinced that through our joint efforts, these relations will continuously develop in conformity with the spirit of agreement reached between us in our meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang and in conformity with the interests of our two countries and peoples, the overall socialist cause, and the cause of stability, cooperation, and peace of the world.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-Song, on the occasion of the national day of the DPRK I extend to you, to the WPK Central Committee, and to the fraternal Korean people the most fervent wish for greater new success in the implementation of the huge task set forth at the sixth party congress and in the devoted work for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the Korean people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

[dated] 6 September 1985, Bucharest

Pyongyang,

To Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK,

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, I, on behalf of the Cuban people, extend congratulations to you, and, through you, to the WPK Central Committee, the Korean Government, and the Korean people.

On the occasion of this felicitous national day of the Korean people, I affirm once again our invariable solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Firmly believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, which have been forged in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, for world's peace and security, and for the achievement of victory in the socialist cause, will continuously develop, I sincerely wish you greater new success in your work for socialist construction. Expressing loftiest respects.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

[Dated] 3 September 1985, Havana

Message from GDR Counterparts

SK140508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central

Committee and president of the DPRK; comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council; and Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme [word indistinct] Assembly, have received a message of congratulations from the party and state leaders of the GDR.

The message of congratulations reads:

Pyongyang,

To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK,

To Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly,

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the People's Chamber of the GDR, and on our own behalf, extend most sincere congratulations and fraternal and militant greetings to you, to the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, to the Administration Council, and to the people of your country.

The founding of the DPRK was indeed an epochal and historic event in the Korean people's protracted struggle for national and social liberation. Since then, the people of the DPRK have registered great successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the WPK, their vanguard. The working people in your country have registered outstanding successes in the implementation of the programmatic decision of the Sixth WPK Congress.

Today, the DPRK is a country held in high international esteem, which has actively contributed to maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and to alleviating tension there. Proceeding from its desire to maintain peace, the DPRK has demanded that tripartite talks among the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea be realized, that a peace agreement be concluded, and that U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea immediately and completely.

We affirm the GDR's support for your country's proposals and just demands which accord with the interests of peace and the Korean people. We greatly rejoice over the fact that the close and fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples are beneficially deepening and developing based on the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded on 1 June 1984 and on the agreements reached between comrade Erich Honecker and comrade Kim Il-song, the supreme leaders of our two countries. We firmly believe that these relations of friendship and cooperation will, in the future, too, be constantly strengthened in our joint struggle for peace and socialist construction.

Dear comrades, we sincerely wish you success in your responsible work and good health with creative strength.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

[Signed] Will Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

[Signed] Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR

[Dated] 6 September 1985, Berlin

Greetings from Foreign Leaders

SK160501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 September (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

They came from president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Nigeria Ibrahim Babagida, head of state and chairman of the military council of Uganda Tito Okello, King of Norway Olav the Fifth, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, leader of the great September First revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Mu'amar Al-Qadhafi, King of Sweden Carl Gustaf, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel, Malawi President H. Kamuzu Banda, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, president of the supreme military council and head of state of Niger Seyni Kountche, president and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for development of Rwanda Habyarimana Juvenal, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert G. Mugabe, president and head of state of Chad Hissein Habre, president of Portugal Antonio Ramalho Eanes, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet, president, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Message on Founding Anniversary

SK141100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK messages of greetings came to comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of Mali; Amin Al-Jumayyil, president of Lebanon; El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of Gabon; Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia; Jean-Baptiste

Bagaza, president of Burundi; Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia; France Albert Rene, president of Seychelles; Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of Central Africa; Agatha Barbara, president of Malta; and Bernard St. John, prime minister of Barbados.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SUPPORTS ON DPRK'S UNIFICATION EFFORTS

Support by Yugoslavia

SK140456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade 12 September (KCNA) -- Zeljko Jeglic, spokesman of the government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at a press conference on September 12, expressed full support to the appeal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the governments of all countries of the world.

The spokesman pointed out that the DPRK government urged the governments of peace loving countries the world over to render active support so that the flames of war which may plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust may not flare up from Korea and the U.S. troops may be withdrawn from South Korea and the country be reunified independently and peacefully at an early date.

He said the principled stand of Yugoslavia on the question of Korean reunification is well known.

Yugoslavia has actively supported the DPRK's efforts to force the foreign troops out of South Korea and peacefully reunify the country without foreign interference and all her proposals for national reunification, he declared.

Support by Zambia

SK140507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA) -- The party and government of Zambia actively support all the efforts of the Korean people to reunify their country peacefully.

Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda said this, when he met on September 11 the DPRK exhibition delegation which had been awarded a special prize at the 59th Lusaka agricultural and commercial exhibition.

He expressed the belief that Korea would be reunified into one without fail in accordance with the proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-Song.

The head of the delegation presented a gift of our country to the Zambian president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-Song.

The assistance given by President Kim Il-Song to the developing countries is an example for the realisation of South-South cooperation, which is very precious to us, he noted.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the advisor to the president and ministers of the government.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VISITING MEMBER OF SWISS GROUP

Meeting Welcomes Swiss Visitor

SK141128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA) -- The great leader comrade Kim Il-Song today received Eduard Hafner, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organizations, member of the SPO Central Secretariat and chairman of the Swiss Committee to Support Korean reunification, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Kwon Min-Chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-Song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest presented a gift to comrade Kim Il-Song.

Visiting Swiss Convey Gift

SK141143 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Eduard Hafner, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organizations, member of the SPO Central Secretariat and chairman of the Swiss Committee to Support Korean Reunification.

Eduard Hafner handed the gift to an official concerned.

CSO: 4100/774

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDEPENDENCE DAY OF MEXICO

Nodong Simmun Marks Independence

SK160531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 September (KCNA) -- the Korean people hail the successes achieved by the Mexican people in the building of a new society and express firm solidarity with their just cause, says Nodong Simmun today in an article on the independence day of Mexico.

Referring to many successes achieved by the Mexican people in the struggle for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country and building a new life in recent years, the article says:

The Mexican government and people are striving to defend peace and security in Central America. Mexico is conducting brisk activity as a member nation of Contadora calling for the peaceful solution of the Central American problems and is struggling against the coercion of the United States and its policy of protectionism.

The struggle of the Mexican government and people is supported by the progressive people of the world.

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in the future and wish the Mexican people new success in the endeavours for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-Song Sends Greetings

SK150920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 15 September (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-Song extended warm congratulations to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado and to the government and people of the United States of Mexico, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean People and on his own behalf, on the occasion of the Independence Day of Mexico.

In his message dated September 14 he wished the Mexican President and people great success in their work for the independent development of the country.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON IRISH PARTY GROUPS' ARRIVAL

Talks Held Between Groups

SK211112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA) -- Talks between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Irish Workers' Party were held here today.

Present at the talks on our side were Ho Chong-Suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yong-Sun, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Irish Workers' Party led by its General Secretary Seon Garland.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

WPK Fetes Irish Group

SK210557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 20 hosted a reception at Chongyu restaurant for the delegation of the Irish Workers' Party led by its General Secretary Seon Garland.

Ho Chong-Suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, in her speech said:

Our party highly appreciates the big contribution made by Comrade Seon Garland to the establishment of relations between the two parties and their development through his several visits to Korea.

Noting that the Irish Workers Party is energetically striving to achieve unity and cohesion of the working class and working masses, realise unity of North and South Ireland, oppose imperialist domination and interference and adhere to the principle of its neutrality and non-aligned movement, she said: We express full support to and solidarity with it.

Seon Garland said: We are struck with wonders at the enormous successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. The successes in Korea are a model for all the progressive countries of the world.

The Irish Workers' Party is actively supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification and will in the future further strengthen solidarity with this cause.

Ho Chong-Suk at Airport

SK200535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 September (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Irish Workers' Party led by its General Secretary Seon Garland arrived here today by air for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was met at the airport by secretary of the WPK Central Committee Ho Chong-Suk and first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Yong-Son.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary

SK220930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 September (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

An editorial article of Nodong Sinmun says that the Malian people have registered many successes over the past 25 years since the proclamation of the republic by actively striving to liquidate the survivals of the colonial rule and build a new Mali, independent and prospering.

It continues:

President Moussa Traore was reelected general secretary at the Second Congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union held in March last and president in the presidential elections in June last. This was a clear manifestation of the deep trust in him of the entire membership of the Malian People's Democratic Union and the Malian people and of their firm determination to continue with their vigorous endeavour for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life, closely rallied around him.

The Korean people extend active support to the Malian people's just struggle and to their anti-imperialist, independent and non-aligned principle and stand in external relations.

The Korean and Malian peoples have long forged the friendly and cooperative relations and developed them.

Our people believe that the Korea-Mali friendship will further consolidate and develop in the future and wish the Malian people find fruition in the struggle for the building of a new society.

Malian National Day

SK212312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA) -- A meeting was held here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

Present at the meeting were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Korea-Mali friendship association, and other officials concerned as well as working people in the city.

Speeches were made and a letter to the Malian president was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO GDR

Stoph Meets DPRK Ambassador

SK230607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 September (KCNA) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on September 18 met with newly-appointed Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his country Pak Yong-Chan.

Noting that the visit of comrade Kim Il-Song to the GDR last year was very successful, he said:

We are making all efforts to implement what was agreed upon at talks between comrade Erich Honecker and comrade Kim Il-Song.

Noting that the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were traditionally friendly and fraternal ones, he said that to develop the friendship between the two peoples constitute an important contribution to the common struggle of socialist countries against imperialism and arms race.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Honecker Supports Korean Reunification

SK220844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 September (KCNA) -- Erich Honecker, president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, expressed support to the Korean people in their struggle for a peaceful reunification of the country. He was receiving credentials from newly-appointed Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR Pak Yong-Chan on September 16.

Saying that comrade Kim Il-Song's visit to the GDR last year ended in fine successes, he stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between the GDR and the DPRK have entered a new, higher stage on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed last year.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-Song and comrade Kim Chong-il to President Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his wholehearted greetings to comrade Kim Il-Song and comrade Kim Chong-Il, his friends and comrades-in-arms.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

INDIAN MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from EMS Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (marxist), supporting the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 24th olympic games by the north and the south of Korea. The message says that the Communist Party of India (marxist) opposes the plots of the U.S.imperialists and the South Korean puppets to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas." It stresses: The decision of the international olympic committee to hold the 24th olympiad in Seoul in 1988 spoils the atmosphere of talks between north and south and renders the already tense situation on the Korean peninsula all the more strained. This is, in the final analysis, beneficial only to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and will destroy peace and security on the Korean peninsula. In order to remove this tension you proposed to let the north and the south co-host the 24th olympiad, call it "Korean Olympic Games" or "Korea, Pyongyang-Seoul Olympic Games," hold it divided in Pyongyang and Seoul and form a single team of the north and the south for the games. We express solidarity with this proposal, considering it to be a constructive one under the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

POLAND, BULGARIA DELEGATIONS RETURN--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--A delegation of Kulloja headed by its editor-in-chief Kim Yong-hak which had visited Poland and a delegation of Nodong Sinmun headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kim Chang-sik which had visited Bulgaria returned home Friday. A delegation of the organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Mexico headed by Eduardo Montes, member of the political commission of the Party Central Committee and director of the organ of the party asies, a delegation of the academy of science of agriculture and forestry of Romania headed by its President Tiberiu Muresan, a delegation of the youth newspaper of the GDR headed by deputy editor-in-chief of Junge Welt publishing house Rothe Hans-dietrich, a Lesotho delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Philip Sebaya Cekwana, chairman of the National Youth League of the Basotho National Party, a delegation of the all Japan Harbour Workers Union (zenkowan) headed by Toshio Kamezaki, vice-chairman of its Central Executive Committee, and Helmut Konrad, professor of the Graz University of Austria, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. Secretary General of the International Organization for Standardization Sturen Olle and his party left here Friday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

URUGUAYAN CP FOUNDING DAY--Pyongyang 21 September 21 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 20 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay greeting the 65th anniversary of the founding of the party. The message reads: Your party has waged a vigorous struggle in the past period to increase its combat power, defend the sovereignty of the country and win the Working People's democratic rights overcoming manifold difficulties and, in this course, it has grown in strength into a party supported by the working class and popular masses. We express firm support and solidarity for the just struggle of your party to form a broad front with the democratic forces of the country and achieve the independent and democratic development of Uruguay. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY--Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a message of greetings dated September 5 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America on the 37th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USA in its message noted that great development made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in political, economic, social and cultural fields under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea inspires the peoples of the whole world struggling for independence and social progress. It said: Your successes clearly prove the truth that socialism is the future of the entire humanity. A lot of your proposals for peace in the region along with initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries greatly contribute to the struggle for peace against the moves of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis to militarize the pacific region. These proposals for international detente have been supported by all the peace loving forces of the world. We extend most heartfelt greetings to you once again on this most important holiday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 14 Sep 85 SK]

'CRISIS' IN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT--Havana 13 September (KCNA)--The Cuban paper GRANMA September 12 carried a Prensa Latina report from Budapest "Cuba calls for saving olympic movement from crisis." The paper said: Alberto Juan Torrena, head of the Cuban delegation to the annual consultative meeting of sports organisations of socialist countries going on in Hungary, called for uniting to save the olympic movement from a crisis and to have a broad democratic spirit fully displayed in this movement. The essence of this call is to find out a truly democratic way to enable all countries to participate in the international olympic games on an equal footing. Alberto Juan Torrena, vice-president of the Cuban National Council for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, reiterated the proposal of President Fidel Castro that the 1988 olympiad be cohosted by the north and the south of Korea. He stressed that the international olympics must not be used for a commercial purpose and funds earned at the sports games must be used to help the third world countries and develop sports and physical education. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 15 Sep 85 SK]

BANGLADESH, PAKISTAN SUPPORT PROPOSAL--Pyongyang 13 September (KCNA)--The Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association has urged the government, political and public circles and sportsmen of Bangladesh to render full support to the

DPRK's proposal that the olympiad be cohosted by the north and the south. The association in its statement said if the olympic games are held only in Seoul, this will result in further encouraging the splittists to create "two Koreas." The Pakistani papers JANG and NAWA-E-WAQT, emphasizing that the olympic games should not be held only in South Korea, said that many countries of the world denounced the scheme to hold the 24th olympiad there. The International Olympic Committee is following the U.S. imperialists' moves, the olympic movement has lost its original mission and is being used for political purposes, noted the papers. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 13 Sep 85 SK]

DPRK MACHINE FAIR--Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA)--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal, vice premiers, the minister of foreign trade, and other party and government leaders of Czechoslovakia on September 10 saw Korean machinery exhibited at the 27th International Machine Trade Fair. They were accompanied by Korean Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop. After seeing the exhibits, the president asked the Korean ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to President Kim Il-song. He also warmly congratulated the Korean people on their national day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 14 Sep 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS BRAZILIANS--Pyongyang 14 September (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk Friday with the delegation of Voz da Unidade, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, headed by Joao Batista Aveline, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil and editor-in-chief of Voz da Unidade. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 14 Sep 85 SK]

VARIOUS GROUPS VISIT--Pyongyang 15 September (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Cho Chang-sin, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left here Saturday for the German Democratic Republic. A delegation of the Federation of University Professors of Ecuador headed by its President Milton Burbano and a delegation of the Central University of Venezuela for the study of the chuche idea headed by its professor Luis Herrera Marcano arrived in Pyongyang on September 13. The delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society returned home Saturday from the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Mongolian Peace Committee left here for home yesterday after its Korean visit. The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea returned home on September 13 after attending the world meeting for "The International Year of Youth" held in Romania. The Soviet Maritime Provincial Friendship Delegation, the Ethiopian Technical and Energy Delegation and S M Ali, regional communication advisor for east and southeast Asia of the UNESCO, left here on September 13. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 15 Sep 85 SK]

NEW GUINEA INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 16 September (KCNA)--The Korean people congratulate the people of Papua New Guinea on the 10th anniversary of the independence of their country and wish them new success in their struggle for

building [word indistinct] society, says Nodong Sinmun today in an article dedicated to their red-letter day. Noting that they are striving to consolidate the independence of their country and do away with the after effects of the colonial rule, the article says: Today the Papua New Guinean government is making efforts to defend the sovereignty of the country and safeguard peace and security in the southern pacific. It supports the proposal for turning this area into a nuclear-free zone and demands 200 mile economic waters. The friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Papua New Guinea are developing. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on June 1, 1976, was an important occasion in the development of the relations, we believe that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 16 Sep 85 SK]

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GIFT--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--A gift came to comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from comrade Erich Honecker general secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. The gift was conveyed to comrade Ho Tam on September 20 by comrade Horst Dohlus, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity party, on a visit to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--A Romanian government trade delegation led by Paula Prioteasa, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Romanian Socialist Republic, flew into Pyongyang on the 20th. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Song Hui-chol and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

KIM YONG-NAM CONGRATULATES--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam warmly congratulated Bolaji Akinyemi upon the latter's appointment as minister of external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In his message Kim Yong-nam expressed the belief that the relations of excellent friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in many fields in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES GIFT--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--The visiting delegation of the National Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the study of the chuche idea presented a gift to comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Charles Zeny, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, chairman of the National Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the study of the chuche idea and minister of secondary and primary education. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

KIM CHONG-IL GREETED--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--Dear comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the

founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of Cuba Jose Ramon Fernandez, Secretary General of the National Party of Thailand Banharn Silpa-archa, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party Jorge del Prado, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus Vassos Lyssarides and leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand V. Ratakul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

NORWEGIAN PARTY SUPPORTS PROPOSAL--Pyongyang 22 September (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway supporting the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 24th olympic games by the north and south of Korea. The message says: We received your letter containing the proposal for co-hosting the 24th olympic games in Pyongyang and Seoul. We consider that yours is a good proposal for saving the olympiad from the crisis and a timely confidence-building measure which can improve the north-south relations in favor of peaceful reunification. We hope that this proposal will draw deserving interest from the international olympic committee and the South Korean authorities. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 22 Sep 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/774

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

U.S. PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS DENOUNCED

SK211107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA) -- U.S. imperialism is a war maniac frantically stepping up the production of chemical weapons and chemical warfare preparations in all parts of the world, says Minju Choson today in an article.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists, in defiance of protest and denunciation of the world people, proclaimed the production of chemical weapons a state policy and are taking criminal steps for their production, the paper says:

They are squandering a huge amount of funds on stepping up the production of chemical weapons and chemical warfare preparations.

Crying that chemical potentiality should be developed at fast speed, the U.S. imperialists plan to disburse 1,300 million dollars in the fiscal 1986 alone.

According to the steps for increasing the production of chemical weapons, new chemical weapons are now being developed and various kinds of chemical weapons are mass produced in the United States these days.

As a result of the frantic stepping up the U.S. imperialists' plot for the production of chemical weapons, the United States has today turned into the largest chemical armoury in the world.

It has been reported that about 300,000 tons of poisonous material and chemical shells are stockpiled in the U.S. mainland and U.S. bases in Asia and Europe and in the Pacific.

Brandishing these hideous weapons, the U.S. imperialists are propelling chemical warfare preparations in full-scale.

A typical example is that they are openly using chemical weapons, more frequently conducting their tests in different parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists who proclaimed the Korean peninsula a "testing ground for a showdown of strength in the 80s" try to use this region as the first target in the testing of chemical weapons.

They have turned South Korea into a powder magazine for nuclear war by shipping 1,000 nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery and have already set up over 10 poison gas factories in South Korea, seeking to increase the local production of chemical weapons; their intensified chemical warfare preparations clearly show that they are the ringleader of aggression and war and heinous murderer.

CSO: 4100/774

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN DENIES ALLEGATION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

SK120643 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang 12 September (KCNA) -- The U.S. ruling circles' allegation that we possess "chemical weapons" is a naked lie, declares Nodong Sinmun in a commentary today.

Their groundless false propaganda against us, it stresses, is a crafty ruse to justify their conversion of South Korea into a depot of chemical weapons of mass destruction and invent a pretext for starting a chemical war on the Korean peninsula.

Whatever jugglery they may play through the mobilization of subsidized propaganda means, the U.S. imperialist warmongers can never conceal that the United States is the general headquarters of chemical war possessed of the largest stockpile of chemical weapons in the world and that the U.S. ruling quarters are chemical war fanatics who employ chemical weapons as an important means of attaining their aggressive goals.

Recalling that a motion for the supply of chemical weapons to the U.S. forces in South Korea is now being examined by the U.S. defence department, the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists' moves to convert South Korea into a big chemical weapons armoury is a tell-tale sign of their scheme to perpetuate their military occupation of South Korea and turn the Korean peninsula into a dangerous hotbed of a nuclear war and a chemical war.

Seeking world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists intend to ignite another war in Korea and expand it into a new global war, a nuclear and a chemical war.

The South Korean puppets make no scruple to offer South Korea to foreign forces as a dangerous nuclear base and a depot of chemical weapons, courting their favour, and put the fellow countrymen on the altar of mass destruction weapons.

Their criminal scheme to convert the Korean peninsula into a theatre of chemical war must never be allowed.

CSO: 4100/774

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

U.S. 'OCCUPATION' CONDEMNED--Hanoi VNA 20 Sep -- Kim Chong-song, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held a press conference here today to make public the DPRK government's appeal to all governments in the world on the occasion of 40 years of U.S. military occupation of South Korea. Kim Chong-song pointed out that the U.S. occupation of South Korea is aimed at turning South Korea into a U.S. military base and colony which will be used as "a springboard to conquer the whole Korea." He strongly condemned the Reagan administration for pursuing a policy of strength, and building South Korea into its military base. He reiterated the DPRK's unswerving stance in putting an end to the U.S. occupation of South Korea, eliminating the roots of wars and smashing all acts of perpetually dividing Korea into "two Koreas." He also reaffirmed his people's determination to reunify the country. The DPRK ambassador took this opportunity to express profound gratitude to the government and people of Vietnam for their active support for the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful and sovereignty reunification of their country. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 20 Sep 85 OW]

'STAR WARS' PROGRAM DENOUNCED--Pyongyang 11 September (KCNA)--With no amount of attempt can the U.S. imperialists conceal the fact that the "star wars" program is a criminal space nuclear war plan to seize military advantage in the space and make a forestalling nuclear strike, declares Nodong Simmun today in a signed commentary titled "spear, not shield." These days, it says, the U.S. ruling quarters claim that their "star wars" program is nothing but a "study program" and it is intended to make a "shield" for "defence." The commentary further says: As for the "strategic defence initiative" proclaimed by Reagan as a state policy, it is a criminal strategy of space nuclear war of the U.S. imperialists to threaten and blackmail the socialist and other progressive countries and peoples and strike a nuclear forestalling blow at any targets on the earth and in the space by building a combined space weapons system of several strata on the ground, in the atmosphere and the space. And the "anti-satellite missile defence system," its means, is not a "shield" of "defence mission" but a most deadly "spear" serving for the realization of the U.S. world strategy. As a matter of fact, the "defence system" of space weapons advertised by the U.S. ruling quarters is an attack system for a forestalling strike. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 11 Sep 85 SK]

SUPPRESSION OF PALESTINIANS ATTACKED--Pyongyang 21 September (KCNA)--The Israeli occupationists' suppression of Palestinians must be brought to an end at once, arrested people be released forthwith and the Israeli aggressors must withdraw from all the Arab lands they have occupied. Nodong Simmun today stressed in a signed article lambasting the barbarous suppression of Palestinians and other Arab people by the Israeli aggressors in the occupied area these days. Noting that this repressive racket by the Israelis is a rampage of murderers and reminds one of war, the article goes on: The suppressive outrages proceed from unsaturated wild expansionist ambition of the Israeli aggressors. They try to break even the slightest resistance spirit of the people and realise their "stable" rule in order to turn the occupied lands into their permanent territory and, futher, scheme to swallow up more Arab land. Their dream is to prevail over the Arab people in the Middle East and establish a new Israeli empire. The United States is backing the Israeli aggressors' brutal suppression. The U.S. imperialists scheme to realize their aggressive designs on the Middle East by instigating Israel to attack the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

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